

EXCHANGE:
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The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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December 18, 1918, Temperature 6 a.m. 68 7 p.m. 70
Humidity 93 91

December 18, 1917, Temperature 6 a.m. 54 7 p.m. 63
Humidity 73 58

WEATHER FORECAST
CLOUDY.
Barometer 30.01.

8127 日六十月一十

WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1918.

三拜禮 日八十月二十年亥癸

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EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

PRESIDENT WILSON IN FRANCE.

Magnificent Welcome in Paris.

Paris, Dec. 15.
President Wilson's arrival in Paris yesterday was marked by scenes of unprecedented enthusiasm. He was rapturously welcomed. Paris voiced expression of the ties binding the two greatest republics. No head of a foreign State has ever received such a reception. The weather itself cleared. At midday President Wilson was the guest at luncheon at the Elysee. President Poincare said peace must be reparation for the past and a guarantee against the perils of the future.

President Wilson's first public utterance in Paris embodies the thought of a guaranteed peace for which all civilization awaits. After expressing horror at the ruin wrought by a brutal enemy President Wilson said "I appreciate the necessity of such action in the final settlement of the issues of the war as will not only rebuke such acts of terror and spoliation but make men everywhere aware that they cannot be ventured upon without the certainty of just punishment." The French press notes that the whole problem of peace conditions is in such sentence.

A Citizen of Paris.

Paris, Dec. 15.
President Wilson is the guest of France this being a sentiment of respect to the chief representative and spokesman of the American people and of the intense gratitude for the decisive part America under the President's wise and firm guidance has played in the work of crushing German militarism. It is significant that the President will visit the front and devastated regions. There is no better preparation for the Peace Conference than seeing the razed villages, demolished factories, desolate wastes and gathering information of the Germans. Reprisals for the wrong committed, the vindication of the right, and the safeguarding of peace is coming.

The Paris City Council amid enthusiastic cheering yesterday conferred on President Wilson the title of Citizen of Paris.

Marshal Joffre said that they were grateful for what President Wilson had done and could still do and also for the thousands of Frenchmen who had been spared by the United States entry into the war.

President Wilson in reply to M. Stephen Pichon's address of welcome at Brest said that it was a privilege to come to France to contribute to a peace enabling the world again to move onward on the path of progress.

The arrival this morning was magnificent. Paris has never viewed such fine crowds acclaiming with indescribable enthusiasm a foreign Sovereign. President Wilson smilingly acknowledged the greetings during the long run from the station to Prince Murat's house.—Havas.

GERMAN AFFAIRS.

No Decision Regarding Ex-Kaiser.

Copenhagen, Dec. 12.
Herr Heide interviewed by the "Politicians" correspondent said that the German Government had taken no decision regarding the extradition of the ex-Kaiser. He contended that the Government was powerful, and able to maintain order and therefore was entitled to recognition by the Entente. He repudiated the idea that was prevalent in France that Germany was still capable of taking up arms.

Conference of Soviets.

Amsterdam, Dec. 15.
A message from Berlin states that the Workers' and Soldiers' Councils in Berlin have elected seven Majority Socialists, five Independents and one Intellectual as delegates to the Imperial Conference of Soviets. The Soldiers' Councils in Berlin have elected four Majority Socialists and two Independents and are unanimously protesting against the summoning of the Reichstag as treason and demanding that the President of the Reichstag be called to account.

Trouble at Hamburg.

Copenhagen, Dec. 16.
A new Seamen's Council has been formed at Hamburg. It demands the control of the entire mercantile fleet, and threatens to sink every ship unless all its demands are met. Further rioting is reported from Hamburg, owing to the refusal of the British to negotiate with the Seamen's Council. From Kiel it is reported that Admiral Browning intimated that Germany must be prepared for the British to occupy Heligoland unless the naval terms of the armistice were carried out.

AERIAL POSSIBILITIES.

London, Dec. 12.
The Civil Aerial Transport Committee states that in the immediate future the commercial airship offers great advantages over the aeroplane, particularly concerning passengers; where comfort, ease of navigation, safety and high ration of disposable lift are vital considerations. Airships now exist with a range of over four thousand miles at a speed of seventy-eight miles an hour, but by running the engines at a slower speed the maximum range is eight-thousand miles. Under the first speed Cape Town is today aerially only over three days from Southampton, while this ship could fly the Atlantic passage and return without stopping. The Committee points out that the future airship will soon develop a speed of one hundred miles per hour, be fitted with ample saloons and state rooms, with a lift to a roof garden and will be able to remain in the air for over week.

AMERICAN NAVAL NEEDS.

Washington, Dec. 12.
Addressing the Naval Committee of the House of Representatives Admiral Bagley of the General Board of the Navy urged the granting of appropriations sufficient to make the American navy in 1925 as large as any other. He declared that if America had fought the present war alone her lack of ships would have proved fatal. America would pay Britain £10 for every American soldier transported overseas in British ships.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

A TASK FOR AMERICA.

London, Dec. 12.
The quarterly review "The Round Table" urges that the United States take a full share and accept equal responsibilities for the right of management of new world order after the war. It proposes that America should become the definite trustee of civilization in the Middle East and definitely undertake a leading part in the reconstruction of Russia. The "Round Table" thinks that this detachment of the United States would render her the ideal custodian of the Dardanelles and the preserver of the autonomy of Armenia, Arabia and Persia while her vast Jewish population would pre-eminently fit her to protect Palestine. Her position between India and Europe would remove all British objections to necessary irrigation and railway developments in these regions. Moreover, says "The Round Table," she has the capital for works while Britain will be hard pressed to find enough for the vast territories she already controls. If America undertook this task she could do more for the reconstruction of Russia from the Black Sea than from the Pacific alone.

GENERAL SMUTS RESIGNS.

London, Dec. 16.
The "Daily Express" states that General Smuts has resigned from the War Cabinet because the war has ended. He was offered, but declined, the Palestine Command before it was given to General Allenby.

FREEDOM OF THE SEAS.

London, Dec. 12.
Continuing his speech at Dewsbury Viscount Grey said that it was impossible that the United States should now take up the line that if we had again to deal with Germany the blockade could not be allowed. That would stultify everything done in this war. It was an insult to suggest that the United States would in future advocate any course inconsistent with the complete blockade of an offending power. Probably President Wilson's idea was that the freedom of the seas should be secured to any nation observing the convention of the League of Nations but be denied to any nation breaking that Covenant. If so then the League of Nations was the solution of the whole question.

THE PEACE CONFERENCE.

Japanese Delegates on the Way.

Tokio, Dec. 15.
Japanese delegates to the Peace Conference have started for Paris via San Francisco.

The French Representatives.

Paris, Dec. 15.
M. Marcel Huttin forecasts that the French plenipotentiaries to the Peace Conference will be M. Clemenceau, M. Pichon and Marshal Foch, M. Leon and M. Bourgeois, who is a specialist regarding the League of Nations, also M. Tardieu for the Commission for Franco-American relations.

The British Delegates.

London, Dec. 16.
It is expected that Mr. Lloyd George, Mr. Bonar Law, Mr. Balfour and other Ministers will go to Paris on December 21. The Peace Conference will probably open at Versailles on January 1.

PORTUGUESE PRESIDENT ASSASSINATED.

The Assailant Lynched.

Lisbon, Dec. 15.
President Paes was assassinated at midnight while going to the railway station en route for Oporto. Three revolver bullets hit him. An infuriated crowd lynched the assassin. President Paes died at an ambulance station.

King George's Regrets.

London, Dec. 16.
His Majesty's deep regrets at the assassination of President Paes have been conveyed to the Portuguese Legation. The Legation announced that a Provisional Government had been formed under the Presidency of Signor Castro the Minister of Marine and Foreign Affairs. The Parliament is meeting on Dec. 12.

AERIAL FLIGHTS.

From England to India.

Paris, Dec. 15.
A British aeroplane which left Ipswich in a flight for Karachi, India, arrived at Le Bourget yesterday. The journey may be made in seven stages.

Another Adventure.

London, Dec. 12.
Major General Salmond has arrived at Karachi from Cairo by a Handley Page aeroplane to confer with the Indian Government upon the establishment of an aerial service to India. The aeroplane employed flew from England to Egypt, thence via Cairo and Baghdad. The journey from Cairo to Karachi of 2,458 miles occupied 36 hours actual flying time. Major General Salmond is the General Officer Commanding the Royal Airforce in the Middle East and will continue the flight to Delhi, which he is undertaking in the ordinary course of aerial duty. No attempts will be made to break records.

THE U.S. CORN YIELD.

New York, Dec. 13.
It is officially announced that the corn yield is the smallest for the last four years.

EARLIER TELEGRAMS.

THE ARMISTICE CONDITIONS.

London, Dec. 12.
According to the "Matin" the German delegates at Treves asked not only the extension of the armistice, but an extension of the area occupied by the Allies in order "to assist the German authorities," but the Allies refused the latter request, which it is pointed out was intended to induce to Allies to embark on a much wider military scheme, with the resulting complications and difficulties. The "Echo de Paris" utters a warning against the German assertions that the Allies contemplate occupying the whole of Germany and points out that the German Government would have much to gain from the difficulties which would result for the Allies.

AFRICA AND THE INTERNED GERMANS.

Maritzburg, Dec. 12.
A crowded and most enthusiastic meeting passed a resolution demanding repatriation of interned enemy subjects, punishment for ill-treatment of Allied war prisoners and the retention of the ex-German colonies. At Kimberley a mass meeting passed a resolution requesting that the Imperial Government demand punishment of persons from the highest to the lowest who have been responsible for the inhuman treatment of Allied prisoners. It also demanded that the Union Government should repatriate all interned enemies.

THE GENERAL ELECTION.

London, Dec. 16.
Apart from the strength of the women's vote the uncertainty of the soldiers' vote makes it impossible to forecast individual results. Soldiers in Britain polled strongly and the returning officers received sacks of ballot papers from camps prior to Dec. 14 and soldiers still have a few days to vote. Hence candidates most assured of a local triumph, admit that the soldiers may upset their calculations. The proxy voting on Dec. 14 on behalf of sailors and soldiers abroad was apparently a failure.

GERMAN SECRET DOCUMENTS.

Copenhagen, Dec. 15.
A message from Berlin says that Herr Haase stated that the secret documents of the German Foreign Office have not confirmed the existence of a secret Crown Council at Potsdam. The first portion of the documents dealing with events up to the German invasion of Belgium will be published shortly.

EX-EMPEROR AS ASSEMBLY CANDIDATE.

Copenhagen, Dec. 15.
A message from Vienna states that the ex-Emperor Karl intends to be a candidate in the forthcoming elections of the Austrian National Assembly.

THE USE OF THE SCHELDT.

Brussels, Dec. 16.
The Belgian Government has notified Holland that war-material and provisions for the military and workers from France and England will be brought to Belgium via the Scheldt and says that Holland cannot object, in view of the Dutch permission to the retreating Germans to traverse Limburg.

NEW BULGARIAN CABINET.

Sofia, Dec. 15.
A new Democratic Cabinet has been formed with M. Theodoroff as Premier and Foreign Minister, including the civilian War Minister, which is an important democratic innovation.

THE FRANCO-BELGIAN FRONTIER.

Paris, Dec. 15.
The Franco-Belgian Frontier is only open to persons provided with passports.—Havas.

SCARCITY IN INDIA.

Delhi, Dec. 12.
In a speech the Viceroy stated that scarcity and distress being anticipated in many areas of India, the Government is taking relief measures.

SWISS POLITICS.

Paris, Dec. 15.
A message from Geneva states that M. Ledebour has withdrawn from the Independent Socialist party, disagreeing with the party's attitude towards the German Cabinet.

FRENCH DEMOBILISATION.

Paris, Dec. 15.
The Under Secretary for Demobilisation states that 1,200,000 men will be sent home before February.

TURKS SURRENDER.

London, Dec. 12.
Reuter learns that Said Pasha, commander of the Turkish troops operating in the Aden Hinterland, and his staff have surrendered.

DANISH TORPEDO-BOAT MINED.

Stockholm, Dec. 15.
A Danish torpedo boat struck a mine seven being killed and four wounded.

OBITUARY.

London, Dec. 14.
The death is announced of Lord Edward Cecil.

N. Y. K. "AT HOME."

Welcoming the New Manager.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Steamship "Fushimi Maru" in the harbor was looking her best last evening, being gaily decorated with flags. The occasion was an "At Home" given by Messrs. B. Mori and S. Yasuda to the friends of the Company, and the opportunity was utilized for introducing Mr. S. Yasuda to the public. Mr. B. Mori, the erstwhile Hongkong manager, is on transfer to Osaka as manager of the N. Y. K., and Mr. S. Yasuda has been appointed local manager. A couple of hundred responded to the invitation and were transported from Blake Pier by the Company's steam launches. The orchestra of the "Fushimi Maru" played an excellent selection of music. Tiffin and refreshments, cakes and ice-cream were served at tables placed here and there on the deck, where Messrs. Mori and Yasuda received their guests; and were assisted by Mr. Simon Tse Yau, the comprador.

The afternoon was a sunny one and the guests shared the obvious pleasure of their hosts.

Amongst those present were the Japanese Consul, the Chilean Consul, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. Lau Chu Pak, Ho Kom Tong, Chan Kai Ming and many others.

The "Fushimi Maru" is one of the Company's four boats on the Seattle line, the other three being the "Kushima Maru," the "Katori Maru" and the "Sawa Maru." The "Fushimi Maru," a sister boat of the "Sawa Maru," is one of the best N.Y.K.'s present steamers on the Seattle run. Later on the Company will have even better ones.

Mr. Mori leaves Hongkong on Christmas Day by the "Kushima Maru" to take up his new appointment. Mr. and Mrs. Mori are invited to dinner to-night by Mr. Ho Kom-tong at his residence, where the Japanese Consul, the manager of the M. B. K. and other Japanese citizens of standing will also be his guests.

POLICE RESERVE ORDERS.

Orders issued by Mr. F. O. Jenkin, C.B.E., state:—

Christmas Day Patrols. The duties of No. 2 Company on December 25th will be performed by exchange arrangement by No. 2 Platoon and No. 3 Company.

New Issue of Uniform.

All ranks who have been passed for fresh issue of uniform and/or caps must forthwith attend at Noordin's shop for measurement. Those who have been measured are warned to attend for fitting. Report sheets are being issued for non-observance of this order.

Band.

The practices ordered for Fridays, December 20th and 27th, are cancelled.

City Hall Work Party.

No work will be given out or received at the City Hall between Thursday, December 19th, 1918, and Monday, January 6th, 1919. This is the first holiday the Work Party has had since it started in December, 1915. Work will start again in the New Year on slightly different lines, to meet the changed conditions; an announcement will be made regarding this later on. Two new officers would be welcomed, in place of two who have left the Colony. The members of the Work Party wish each other and their friends, the public, a very Happy Christmas and New Year.

NOTICES.

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CIRCUMFERENCECABLE LAID
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Hongkong, 16th August, 1916.

THE NEW FRENCH REMEDY,
THERAPION NO. 1
THERAPION NO. 2
THERAPION NO. 3

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Soaps, scientifically com-
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specially treated for the
extraction of its bland,
soothing, superlative
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A perfect Nursery Soap,
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soothes as it cleanses.
Its use enables Baby to
start life with a healthy and
beautiful skin and to main-
tain its beauty through-
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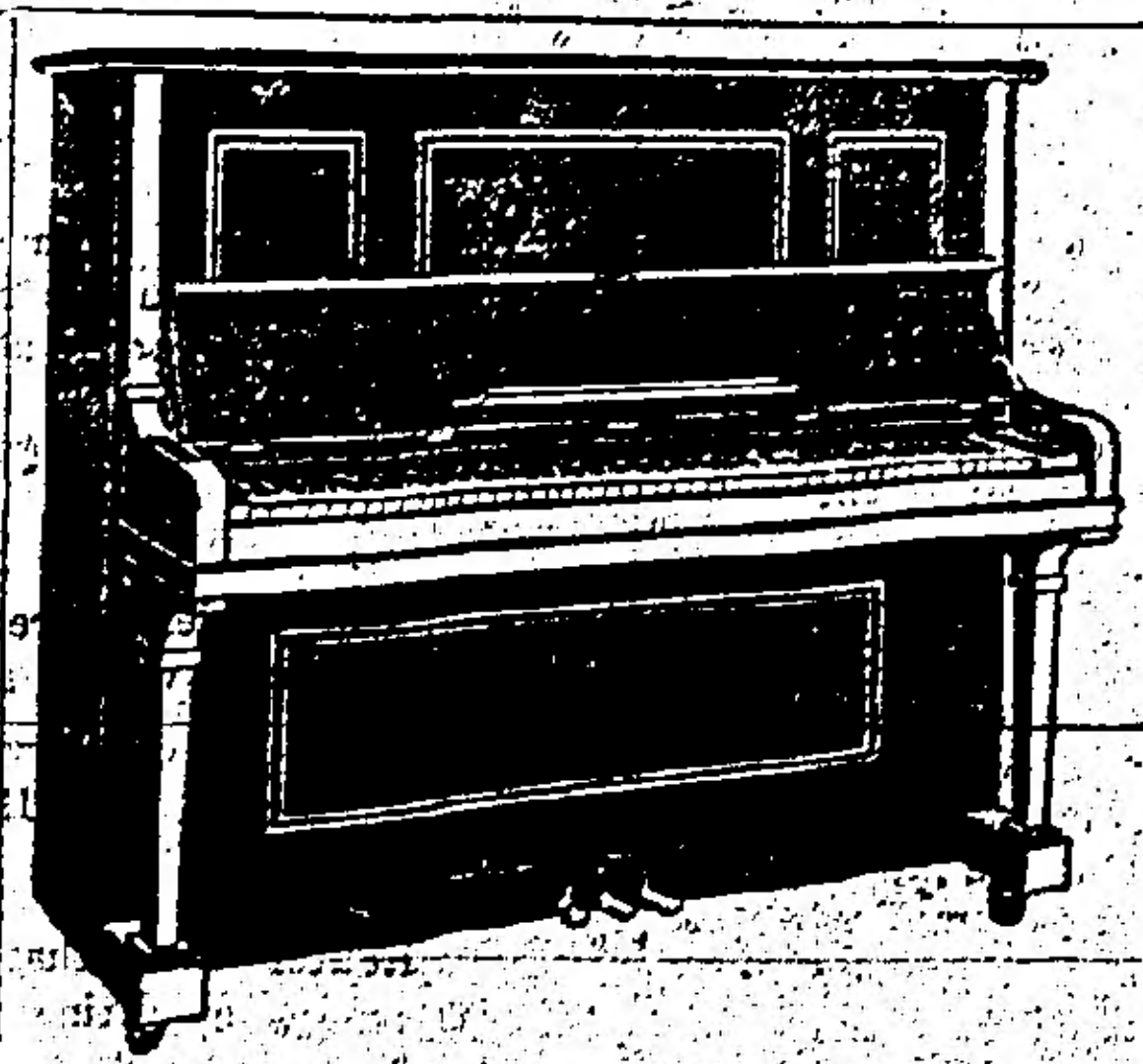
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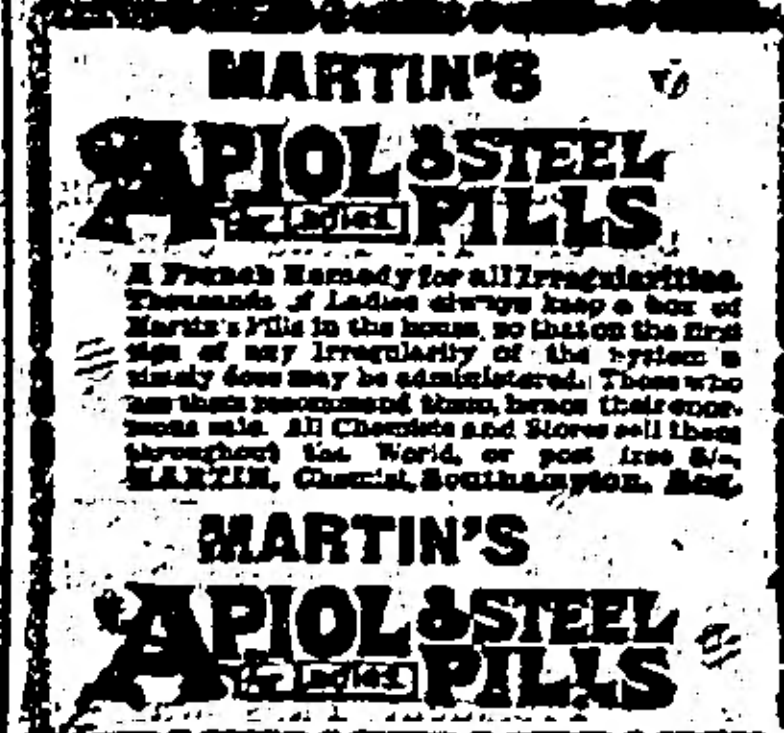
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FROM THE PULPIT.

Discipline and Single
Heartedness.The members of the Cadet
Company of the Hongkong Del-
ance Corps attended the morning
Services at Union Church on
Sunday. The sermon by the
minister, Rev. P. Kirk Moscon-
achie, was on the above subject
and was in part as follows—"Of Zebulun, such as went
forth to battle, expert in war, with
all instruments of war, 50,000,
who could keep rank, and were
not of a double heart"—
Chronicles, 12:33.This chapter gives the master
roll of the 380,000 men from the
different tribes of Israel who
gathered at Hebron after the
death of Saul to make David
King. Interesting notes are given
on the different divisions of this
great army, my text indicating
the outstanding virtues of the
men of Zebulun, which were
discipline and single mindedness;
they could "Keep rank, and
were not of a double heart."I. Keeping rank.—The first
good point about this great army
corps, 50,000 of them, the
strongest tribe on the roll, but
pride of numbers does not seem
to have made them neglect their
drill. They had learnt to keep
rank, which is the difference
between an army and a mob. The
disciplined myriads of brave
barbarians have repeatedly been
routed by comparatively small
numbers of men who had learnt
to move and manoeuvre on system
—indeed the larger the numbers
the worse the defeat, unless the
numbers are trained and organ-
ized. Even courage and daring are
not enough apart from discipline.
The tribes which followed
Esdraes in ancient Britain or
the Mahdi in the Sudan were
not efficient in daring or self-
devotion. Where they came short
was in skill to set the battle in
right array, without which the
bravest throw their lives away in
vain.Keeping rank stands for much
that is indispensable also: in the
battle of life and the battle of the
Lord, and for want of it many
fine efforts and enthusiasms fail
to be made the most of. Keeping
rank means the habit of self-
control, the power to do even
simple things on system, and to
do them along with others for
definite purposes. Walking e.g.
is an extremely simple thing, but
disciplined and organized
becomes something much more
imposing and, for certain pur-
poses, more effective. It becomes
a march, and how impressive is
a march when the file know how
to keep rank properly. Even
dead nature responds to the
rhythm of a march as never
to the rush of a mob. Crossing a
river the regiment was obliged to
break out of step lest the regular
vibration should be too much for
the structure which can stand all
the heavy traffic of the countryside."Like a mighty army," says
the popular hymn, "moves the
Church of God." So indeed we
sing, but what one says is,
"Scarcely." If it were really the
case that we Christians of all
Churches had learnt to
keep rank in the Lord's
host, then that other line of the
hymn would also be true; that
"Hell's foundation quiver" be-
cause of us. But I fear they do
not quiver very violently. The
prince of the lower regions keeps
his hold by keeping us divid-
ed, as the Sallans of Con-
stantinople retained their throne
by playing on the mutual
antagonisms of the European
powers. If we are but as
awkward squares, only learning,
and that how slowly, to move
together, to march we are toward
a common goal. The Kingdom
of God, to be sure, comes not by
organization; but it is delayed
by want of common counsel and
mutual confidence and co-opera-
tion.In the European war success
was not attained until the German
armies which had all meant well
and done well, were lined up
under one supreme command
enabling them to work together
in a common plan. It was something
to learn from their defeat, though
one does not forget that the
organization of the German
armies was not perfect.

FROM THE PULPIT.

(Continued from page 2)

And in Christ's work we are at this great advantage, that there is no question as to who should hold the command in chief. Whoever wants to fight God's battle, is enrolled a soldier of Jesus Christ. He is the Captain of our salvation, and if we look loyally to His leadership and listen eagerly for His orders we shall not go far out of line with one another.

But, not to say more about Churches, is not this a point in which our country and not ours alone, was said to come greatly short before the war? We had plenty of unions, federations, combinations of every kind, indeed were easily overcome with bands, leagues, lodges, circles and so forth. I remember hearing a lady complain that you couldn't love your husband nowadays without belonging to a society for the purpose, which was not meant for Mormonism, thought it sounds like it. But there was too much of the Sinn Féin principle about it all: "ourselves only." We were divided up into sections more or less opposed to each other, each bent on advancing its own interests. We are being told now that the war has broken down a great deal of that; we trust and pray it truly is so. Our beloved country certainly had more antagonisms within its borders than was at all healthy—indeed the Germans thought we were so split up that we must fall before attack from outside. We had class wars, trade wars, a particularly miserable sex war, and extremely deplorable religious contentions.

And then came the war, a struggle for dear life which forced us all side by side into the same trenches and torpedo boats and munition works where, it is said, different classes and creeds have discovered how much more they had in common than they had thought.

The prospect is that some of the old lines of division will be wiped out and others will cease to be dangerously exaggerated. The hope is that we have one and all reached a new sense of our common inheritance as a nation, an empire, and I trust also of our membership of one human family. The hope is that the eternal discipline we have passed through will teach us to view our several sectional interests in something like their true proportion, and to keep step in the onward march to which the nations of the earth are being clearly summoned. On that road it will not all be easy going. There are struggles ahead which will call for all our newly-acquired powers of discipline; for the future let us keep rank better than we had been doing, and we shall advance the faster.

2.—A further good quality is recorded of these men of Zibulon. It is that they "were not of a double heart." Foot to foot and shoulder to shoulder is fine, but it amounts to little unless it is the outward and visible sign of something else, viz heart to heart. One single purpose brought scores of thousands all the way to Hebron. Every step of the long march almost from one end of Palestine to the other was taken under the one master motive that they were determined to make David King, and place the crown on the Lord's anointed. That is the kind of army which wins victories, the army which has heart and single-heartedness as well as discipline.

More than a hundred years ago, Sir John Moore wrote:—"The leading idea of military discipline is to reduce the common men, in many respects, to the nature of machines, that they may have no volition of their own, but be actuated solely by that of their officers; that they have such a superlative dread of these officers as annihilates all fear of enemies; that they move forward when ordered without deeper reasoning or more concern than the firelock they carry along with them." There is but one word to apply to all that—Prussianism.

It is the Prussian system through and through, unfit for any free country. The best soldier, as this big war has proved, is not man reduced to a mere machine, without mind or will of his own.

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The best soldier is the citizen patriot acting intelligently for a course he understands and believes in; the man who can keep rank without ceasing to be a man, and while promptly obeying orders retain his power of personal initiative. These 50,000 of Zibulon were free citizens with a stake in their country; "Men who feared God, and made some conscience of what they did," as Cromwell said of the corps he raised and rendered invincible.

Now Christ's soldiers must obey, but the obedience must be willing and intelligent, not the mechanical result of having had all the personality drilled out of one. "I have called you friends," our Saviour said to the men who were his servants and soldiers, and proud to be called so. Christ wants head and heart and all in his rank and file.

repeat the prayer that His Kingdom come. They look on any such idea as something quite nice to sing hymns about, but for working it out in our personal life, or our social or commercial life, they seem to think one a lunatic to take it seriously. In other words, they offer the Lord a tinzel sceptre and a paper crown.

Now the thing we ask our hearts upon is the thing which on the whole we do, and if Christ is not enthroned in our life or any department of it, it is because we do not want Him there. We prefer to be "Of a heart and a heart"; on one side, the sentimental, making more or less response to Christ's claim and call; on the other, the practical, saying we cannot be expected to do anything of kind. Such is the blunt truth of the matter, and until we alter God's chariot will drag, like Pharaoh's, with the wheels off them.

I hope and pray that you dear ladies will take a warning from many of your elders and see that you do not grow like them, men "of a heart and a heart." Grow up to be Christ's men, put out and altogether. Sunday, Saturday and Monday. Grow up to be true volunteers of the Cross, determined with one heart that your best shall be done to help Christ's great army in the tough task of confirming His Kingdom in this world—the Kingdom which indeed delays, but only because it is not really wanted, yet which surely comes, and that in proportion as by loyalty and single-heartedness we lay its deep foundations.

Former Commandant of Shanghai Volunteers
Brigadier General R. H. Bray, D.S.O., who has been given a brigade command temporarily, is an officer of the West Riding Regiment, in which he holds the rank of brevet lieutenant-colonel. He was Commandant of the Shanghai Volunteers some years ago, and won the D.S.O. and his latest step in the present war.

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The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, DECEMBER 18, 1918.

FAIR PLAY IN SHIPPING.

The other day, Mr. Roosevelt, speaking with an obvious confidence in British fair play, urged the necessity of Britain retaining a big Navy and at the same time advocated that America should be next in naval strength. Now Viscount Grey has come forward with some eminently sane and practical suggestions regarding the naval policies of the two countries, which will, we believe, receive general commendation in Anglo-American circles. There never was a fear, of course, that Britain and America would clash on this issue, and the war has brought both closer than ever to each other, and with continued frankness between the two, the adjustment of naval policies should, as Viscount Grey says, be comparatively easy. In fact, co-operation in this respect would, we are sure, be to the benefit of the world by being a big factor in preserving universal peace.

But there is a further aspect than the purely naval one which arises out of this question, and we are glad that Viscount Grey has quite freely spoken his mind on it. We refer to the question of what is termed "the freedom of the seas." Literally, that is what Britain has always stood for in times of peace. Thus the German distortions of fact on this point are so much nonsensical lying. But the point is whether we have not been a little too keen on observing that freedom, or, put in another way, whether other nations have been so generous and fair as we have in their interpretation of the term. Just as we have permitted the manufacturers of any and every country to dump their goods on our shores while we have had to pay heavy duties on our goods imported to these very countries, so in shipping matters we have been pestered in some quarters while throwing open, without let or hindrance, all our ports to whoever cares to use them. That is not a square deal; it is not the "freedom of the seas" any more than our fiscal system is "Free Trade." Viscount Grey quoted the case of the United States forbidding foreign ships from carrying goods between America and the Philippines, while we know how British and other foreign vessels are shut out of inter-island trade in the latter place. Some other countries, says Viscount Grey, have a similar rule. Japan, for instance, has. British shipping is shut out of trading from one Japanese port to another, but Japanese vessels can ply in the Indian coastal trade without restriction. Again that is not fair play; it is freedom on one side, but on one side only.

The point about all this is that we have never abused our naval power by making the use of the seas easier for ourselves than for others. We have not even utilized it to secure for ourselves the same privileges which other nations have enjoyed. Viscount Grey is right when he says we should receive a little more recognition than we do for this circumstance. Had we been the tyrants of the sea which Germany has always said we were, nothing would have been easier than for us to have taken advantage of our strength and impose restrictions on others. That we have not done, and all too little credit has been conceded us by those who have not followed the same policy. The freedom of the seas will suit Britain very well, but it should be a case of freedom for all; that is what we want. We would even go so far as to say that, if we could have it, we would welcome universal Free Trade. But in the absence both of universal freedom and universal Free Trade, it would seem only just and fair that of the seas we should have the right to discriminate against those who discriminate against us. We shall be interested to see whether there is any reply to Viscount Grey's little hint of fair play all round in shipping.

The War's Revelations.

By degrees we are getting to know a little of the undercurrents which were manifesting themselves during the latter part of the war. One of the most interesting revelations has just been made by Count Cserin, who says that Austria last year made desperate efforts to get out of the struggle and even went the length of offering Germany Galicia, the richest and oil Province of the Empire, for permission to do so, provided the Germans would surrender Alsace-Lorraine. Here, incidentally, we have from enemy sources an admission of Germany's wrongful seizure and retention of these French Provinces. But Germany would not listen to this proposal and was even willing to declare war on Austria if the latter made a separate peace. In other words, Germany once again showed that she was a bully by acting as a bully always does—using her power for coercive purposes. Maybe now, Germany wishes that she had accepted the Austrian proposal, for to day she finds herself dispossessed of Alsace-Lorraine with nothing to counter-balance the loss.

The New Swiss President.

Switzerland, where a new Presidential election has just taken place, is one of those countries in Europe which has managed to maintain its neutrality during the war. It has been a difficult task for her statesmen because of her geographical position and because also of the conflicting elements in her population. The burdens of neutrality have been heavy to bear, especially in the latter stages of the war, for, besides the necessity of being ever ready for emergencies, the food problem has been very acute, as in other neutral countries adjacent to the belligerents. But through all the period of anxiety, Switzerland has found the time and the will to help in the task of relieving distress by ministering, through Red Cross organisations and in other ways, to the interned peoples of both sides in the war. The International Red Cross Society has done a really wonderful work in this regard. It is fitting, therefore, that the honour of being made President for the coming year should fall on Dr. Ador, the head of this great organisation. The new President is also head of the Societe de Surveillance, the official body to which alone goods could be imported into Switzerland during the war and which was formed as a result of Dr. Ador's visit to Paris some considerable time ago. He is a French Swiss, of Geneva, and, of course, decidedly pro-Ally in his views. He has the best wishes of the democracies of the world during his year of office.

Old Order, Changeless.

We are living in stirring times. The air is thick with revolutions and lofty resolutions. The old order is undergoing a rapid change, yielding place to the new. What was inconceivable yesterday, is within the realm of practical politics today and may crystallise into a certainty to-morrow. Diplomacy has been disarmed in Europe and the world is going to back in the sunshine of Liberty, Charity and in the fear of God. America a year and a-half ago arose as the saviour of the world, and her mission has not been fulfilled yet. The future government of the conquered lands in the East is a subject that bristles with difficulties. Will the conquered territories accept Great Britain as a disinterested ruler? This and other allied questions are raised immediately. The Entente has promised Arabia, Armenia and Palestine autonomy. The problem now is who is best fitted to become the trustee of Civilisation in the Middle East. The ice has been broken by the Rowan Tole which suggests that the United States should undertake the task of preserving the new order. All who wish to see justice reign, will acclaim with one voice this suggestion and we have not the least doubt that if it is backed at the Peace Congress it would find whole-hearted support. It would make the establishment of a Jewish National Home in Palestine a certainty, and where chaos reigned before the sun of ordered government would shine.

DAY BY DAY.

HEAVEN HAS NO RAGE LIKE LOVE TO HATED TURNED.

To-morrow's Anniversary.

To-morrow is the third anniversary of the withdrawal from Savla Bay and the Dardanelles.

The Dollar.

The opening rate of the dollar on demand to-day was 3s. 4. 3/16d.

The Colony's Health.

Yesterday (one non-fatal case of enteric fever was notified, the sufferer being a Chinese.

For the Races.

Five more griffins for the forthcoming Races arrived safe and sound by a local steamer yesterday. Two others did not survive the voyage from Shanghai to Hongkong.

Tobacco for the Troops.

The La Merveille Co. of Manila which recently (through Messrs. Lane, Crawford & Co.) sent two chests of tobacco for distribution among troops at the discretion of the War Charities, Hongkong, has very generously duplicated the gift. All four chests have been allocated for the use of the troops in Siberia.

Prisoner from Shanghai.

Michael Doll, a Russian naturalised British subject who was recently sentenced to two years' hard labour in Shanghai, for forging rubber notes, has been brought to Hongkong, after serving the limit of imprisonment that can be inflicted on a European in the International Settlement, three months, to complete his sentence in the local gaol.

Pre-War Conditions at Manila.

The American Consul General has received notice that the Executive Order of the United States Government establishing a defensive area among and around the Philippine Islands has been withdrawn and the defensive arrangements discontinued as from the 18th December. The naval patrol at the entrance of Manila Bay has been withdrawn and all pre-war port regulations have become effective.

Billiards.

The result of last night's game in the Palace Hotel Handicap was Mr. Gumarins (over 130) 250, Mr. Coaker (over 30) 173. The highest break was from Gumarins, 28. To night Mr. Hart and Mr. Goodman meet and a fine game should result. Both players are from the back mark, owing 250; the game therefore will be 500 up. Mr. Hart's abilities as a cueist in the Colony are well known, while Mr. Goodman, who is a new arrival to the Colony, brings a good record and has since played some excellent billiards. The game commences at 9 p.m.

A New Discovery.

A fine and a caution is the latest decision of Mr. O. D. Melbourne. We would think that a fine should be a clear warning to the Chinese that he must desist from his nefarious practices. Evidently Mr. Melbourne has learnt from experience that this is not so and that the Chinese are under the impression that a fine is inflicted to fill the coffers of the Government which have been drained by the disastrous war. The new resolve may be a peculiar view, but it certainly appears to be the matured opinion of Mr. Melbourne, for in many cases his fines are coupled with cautions. We are obliged to him for this apparent discovery.

"Police Reserve Gazette."

With this month's issue of the above magazine a new volume (the third) begins. The number is full of interesting features, including plenty of humour, while there are photos of the Hon. Mr. Messer and Mr. T. F. Hoang. The cover shows "P.C.P." flying over Hongkong Island in an aeroplane distributing copies of the new volume. On this occasion there are three special Christmas competitions for which fifty dollars in War Bonds tickets are offered as prizes. These are:—1, Most amusing and appropriate rhymed inscription for the ex-Kaiser, von Tirpitz and other German worthies; 2, Limerick on the exclamation of Germans from Hongkong; 3, Most amusing and appropriate imaginary "Proclamation" of Abdication by the ex-Kaiser.

MODERN MODES.



ONE OF THE NEWEST DESIGNS IN EVENING GOWNS.

New Designs for Evening Wear by "Sacha."

Our illustration of to-day is a gown made of a very lovely design in black crepe broche with a bodice of fish net covered in fine jet beads over black chiffon. The tiny straight sleeves are of chiffon. As will be seen from the sketch, the top is cut on rather straight lines and the distinctiveness of the dress is assured by the effective drapery of the brooch. Many evening gowns this season are designed to serve the double purpose of both formal and informal gatherings, one model very suitable for either occasion being a draped gown of heavy white satin. Silver and black metal embroidery make the sleeves, collar, low, loose belt, and underskirt. A long, slim train of the white satin falls from the waistline, over the short embroidery underskirt and shorter satin overskirt. Either long sleeves or short ones could be used in this gown.

Silver metal lace was used for the basis of another evening dress, over which dull blue velvet was used as a sort of tunic. The velvet overdress was slashed up the sides to show the lace and came only part way up the front and back, being cut off squarely at the top. The velvet bodice ends with a huge draped bow at the left of the waistline, very low. The back panel extends into a train.

Beautiful metal cloths, plain velvets, and satins are, as usual, made up to perfection for evening affairs. Some of them are draped to show the ankle, and come have a suggestion of a train, often nothing more than a ribbon or a strip of material knotted like a ribbon and fallen from the waist to the ground. A note upon which Worth has laid great stress this season is a partial decollete

in the back; that is to say, a dress is cut close in the neck at the shoulders and then cut to a very low point, showing the back to the waist. One of the most charming and simple dresses which Worth has made has a black velvet redingote showing a jet skirt, and a white satin gilet trimmed with bar of jet and paste, and very decollete in the back.

Black laces, Chantilly or Venetian, are used by Doucet on many evening dresses, and he also uses chiffon or tulle on the bottom of tunics—the tulle much fuller than the skirt itself, which is tightly clinging beneath its big transparent envelope. Jet, steel, and midnight blue beads are used on tulle or mousseline de soie for evening dresses and are made up into a very new sort of material.

Materials studded with steel beads are still another success of this season. Many youthful evening dresses in tulle or Georgette crepe are trimmed with fringe called "Golden Fleece" or with silver or monkey fur fringe. For pompous are much used and make amusing black spots on light dresses, placed at the ends of a sash, on the points of an immense collar, or on a redingote.

Slippers are of plain or self-coloured, brocade satin with long pointed vamps and high heels and nothing is smarter than a black satin slipper with a long vamp and a French heel. Silver slippers, which are really practical since they may be worn with so many types of gown, continue to be a distinct vogue, and buckled slippers are still worn by the best dressed women. It is astonishing how decorative buckled shoes are; black satin slippers with rhinestone buckles worn with a black evening dress are an instance of this.

THE ILTIS MONUMENT.

Reports Regarding its Removal.

A recent arrival in the Colony from Shanghai states that the Ilitis Monument was removed, by a party of Keeschmer, who proceeded to the scene by various routes. They are said to have informed a Chinese constable who was on duty in the vicinity of the Monument that they had received official instructions to pull the monument down. This they proceeded to do by means of ropes, the

TO-DAY'S MISCELLANY.

An odd boot seems easier to come by than an odd glove. At least one big London amperium is announcing that it sells boots singly, either right or left foot, as desired. Is this, one wonders, an attempt to meet the needs of single-limbed heroes, or those of the ordinary civilian who finds that one foot is harder on its boot than the other?

The problem of doing without police was one that confronted a good many Australian communities early in 1852, when the discovery of gold tempted so many people to leave their ordinary occupations and try their luck at the diggings. In Melbourne—which was at that time, of course, a comparatively small city—the superintendent of police reported to the Government that fifty out of fifty-five constables had departed for the gold-fields. In Geelong, out of thirty-five police, only eight were left. In many country towns nearly all the police resigned.

Would any Military Service Act tribunal in Great Britain agree to recognise the writing of poetry as "work of national importance?" In America, however, the Provost Marshal General some time ago announced that such an occupation is an "essential industry," and that consequently persons engaged in it are not affected by the "work or fight" rule. He has thereby dealt a fatal blow at the popular misconception of America as a hopelessly matter-of-fact and unidealistic nation. The writing of fiction is honoured by a similar exemption, so Mr. H. G. Wells, as well as Mr. Robert Bridges, may henceforth be fortified by the assurance that, in the opinion of official America at any rate, he is not engaged on a work of superfluity.

Military law, with a half belief, apparently, in the immoral tag which declares everything to be fair in love and war, has a salutary warning about armistices in general. It says that no one is bound to believe a notification from the enemy that an armistice has been concluded, and a too easy credulity is checked by specific cases of deceit. As might have been expected, the leading case is furnished by the the Prussians. According, at least, to the French despatch-writers, Blucher, with 5,000 men, escaped from General Lalleau at Wittenberg in 1806 by sending a parlementaire with the false assurance that a six weeks' armistice had been concluded. But the boot is alleged to have been on the other leg as well: the approach by the French to the bridge over the Danube at Florisdorf in 1805 under the pretence that there was a suspension of arms is also cited to give substance to the warning that these matters must always be proved in black and white. Both cases may, of course, have arisen from a genuine misunderstanding of which there are many admitted instances in the history of warfare.

It appears from friendly criticisms in the Swiss press that British theatrical art is making headway in Switzerland. Mr. Claud Sikes and Miss Daisy Bosc, whom Manchester playgoers will remember as associated with Mr. Leigh Lovell's courageous dramatic ventures, have succeeded in organising a professional company in Zurich—"The English Players"—and have given very successful performances in that city, as well as in Geneva and Lausanne. The literary quality of their productions is vouched for by the authors whom they have introduced to Swiss audiences in the original English—Wilde, Synge, Shaw, and Sir James Barrie, while their plans include Browning's "Pippa Passes" and plays by Mr. Galsworthy, Mr. Edward Martin, Stanley Houghton, and Mr. James Joyce. There is a possibility that British music may also be given, and a production of "Parsifal" and "Die Meistersinger" is contemplated by Mr. Sikes's company with the co-operation of lyrical artists of British and American nationality under the direction of Mr. W. H. Kerridge, the assistant conductor of the Zurich municipal theatre.

Chinese constable meanwhile looking on with an air of amused curiosity.

It is said that the foundations of the monument were so solidly built of concrete as to suggest that the emplacement might have been advantageously used for other purposes than a monument if necessary required.

A Shanghai Denial.

It was recently reported in Shanghai that the American community contemplated taking over the former German Club premises for use as an American Club. This has now been officially denied.

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First Annual Meeting.

Yesterday, under the patronage of H. E. the Officer Administering the Government (the Hon. Mr. Claud Severn, C.M.G.) there was held the first athletic sports meeting of the Hongkong District Schools. The Clerk of the Weather was in his good mood and the boys from the Ellis Kadorie, Wanchai, Praya, E. and Yau-mai Schools strongly contested the different events. Sir Ellis Kadorie's shield and the Challenge Cup presented by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce for the winners of the team race were the cynosure of many eyes.

Mr. R. E. O. Bird said the sports—the first of their kind—had proved a great success. Exclusive of the tug of war and the team race, there were 538 entries. In group 1 (5 feet and over) there were 271 entries; in group 2 (4 feet 9 inches to 5 feet) 122; in group 3 (4 feet 6 inches to 4 feet 9 inches) 83; and in group 4 (under 4 feet 6 inches) 92. As the events in all the groups had the same number of marks it was a great incentive to the small boys in getting marks for their School. Sir Ellis Kadorie and the Chinese Chamber of Commerce were thanked for their beautiful trophies.

His Excellency distributed the prizes, and in thanking the teachers and officers for having asked him to attend their first athletic sports meeting, said he was of the opinion that formerly the District schools did not have much of a chance to distinguish themselves in the athletic line. They boasted a unit of 1,500 boys, and could certainly get enough competitors among themselves to have a satisfactory meeting. He was sorry for not being able to attend earlier to see some of the events. In conclusion he congratulated the Committee and Mr. Nightingale (Hon. Sec.) for having brought the affair to such a satisfactory conclusion.

The band of the 18th Infantry rendered an excellent selection of music during the interval.

The following are the results:—
Long Jump (Group 1):—1. Kwok Shu; 2. Yeung Wai-ming; 3. Liu Tok-kai.
Long Jump (Group 2):—1. Wong Hung-mi; 2. Lam Tam-sing; 3. Chin Sik-kwong.
High Jump (Group 1):—1. Ma Ping-wa; 2. Liu Tok-kai; 3. Kwok Shu.

High Jump (Group 2):—1. Wong Hung-mi; 2. Lam Tam-sing; 3. Chan Yung-lam.
High Jump (Group 3):—2. Cheung Li-tong; 2. U Cheung-san; 3. Sit Shin-hi.

High Jump (Group 4):—1. Fu King-tak; 2. Chan Kwai-sing; 3. Yam Chuek-lam.

100 Yards Flat Race (Group 1):—1. Lam Yuk-kwan; 2. Liu Tak; 3. Liu Tok-kai.

100 Yards Flat Race (Group 2):—1. Mak Yung-toi; 2. Leung Wai-kwae; 3. Chan Kwong-in.

100 Yards Flat Race (Group 3):—1. Chung Kwok-ping; 2. Wong Chuen-sing; 3. Mak San-wa.

100 Yards Flat Race (Group 4):—1. Tang Fook-wing; 2. Wu Chiu-cho; 3. Fu King-tak.

300 Yards Flat Race, Ellis Kadorie School for Indians:—1. A. Salim; 2. Mahomed Ali; 3. Seik Ohm.

300 Yards Flat Race (Group 1):—1. Lui Tok-kai; 2. Fok Pak-wun; 3. Shek Wai-kwan.

300 Yds. Flat Race (Group 2):—1. Man Yung-toi; 2. Chan Yung-lam; 3. Wong Hung-mi.

300 Yds. Flat Race (Group 3):—1. Chung Kwok-ping; 2. Cheung Li-tong; 3. Wong So-kau.

220 Yds. Flat Race, Ellis Kadorie School for Indians:—1. J. Hamet; 2. J. C. Boy; 3. T. Sallie.

Team Race (8 Boys) Senior:—1. Yau-mai; 2. Wai-sai; 3. Sai Ying-pun.

Hurdle Race, 120 Yds. (Group 1):—1. Lui Tok-kai; 2. Lui Tak; 3. Tam Chun-fu.

120 Yds. Hurdle Race (Group 2):—1. Chan Kwong-in; 2. Wa Pak-ping; 3. Lam Tam-sing.

Three-Legged Race (Group 1):—1. Lui Tak; Li Fong-wei; 2. Tsang Ping-ki and Ma Ping-wa; 3. Lai Kai-choi and Ho Lam.

Three-Legged Race (Group 2):—1. Leung Tit-sang and Mak Yun-toi; 2. Wa Pak-ping and Lo Fung-cheung; 3. Lo Tin Kwong and U Chan-wing.

Tug-of-war:—1. Yau-mai; 2. Wai-sai; 3. Ellis Kadorie School.

200 Yds. Flat Race (Group 4):—1. Tang Fook-wing; 2. Ng Chan-wing; 3. Ip Kam-mun.

Chinese Master's Race:—1. Sam Ming Cheung; 2. Lui Siu-sang; 3. Lam Kong-sang.

The Officials were—Patrons: H. E. the Officer Administering the Government, E. A. Irving, Esq., Sir O. P. Chater, C.M.G., Sir Ellis Kadorie, Hon. Mr. P. H. Holyoak, Hon. Mr. D. Landale, Mr. C. Shewan, Hon. Mr. Lau Chu Pak, Hon. Mr. Ho Fook, Messrs. Chan Kai-ming, N. J. Stubb Esq., Hon. Mr. S. H. Dodwell and several others including Messrs. A. S. Watson, and Co., Arcull Bros., Asiatic Petroleum, Cheung Kwong Co., Connell Bros. Co., J. D. Humphreys and Son, Kelly and Walsh Ltd., Lane, Crawford and Co., W. R. Loxley and Co., Bennet

SHORTHAND SUCCESSSES.

St. Mary's Convent, Kowloon.

The results of the examinations held during the year, for Pitman's shorthand certificates have arrived from England and are as follows:—

Full Certificate.—Mrs. M. F. O'Sullivan, the Misses Barbara Leonard, Carmen F. Garcia, and Guilomar Remedios.

Speed (Eighty Words per minute).—Mrs. M. F. O'Sullivan, Misses Barbara Leonard, Carmen F. Garcia and Guilomar Remedios.

Speed (Fifty Words per minute).—The Misses Kathleen Goardin, Ethel Curry, Doris Curry, Andrewas Ferryth, L. oror d'Assumpcao and Irene Alvares.

Theory.—The Misses Leonard d'Assumpcao, Ethel Curry, Doris Curry, Grace F. Murray, Maria E. Remedios, Ethelvine Lopes, Charlotte Wahr, and Maria Games.

Elementary.—Mrs. Mary Smith, the Misses Maria Gomes, Ethelvine Lopes, Grace F. Murray, Dorothy Murray, Charlotte Wahr, Valerka Wahr, Maria E. Remedios, Margaret Ramsey, Alda Remedios, Angela Remedios and Alda d'Assumpcao Franco.

A class for beginners will commence on the 2nd January, 1919.

Ningpo Celebrations.

Ningpo celebrated the Armistice declaration in right royal style. The city was decorated with flags and H. B. M. Consul presided at a dinner at which the majority of the foreign representatives were present.

Freres, H. Skott and Co., Sincere, The Sun and Wing On Cos.

Committee.—Messrs. R. E. O. Bird (Chairman), R. J. Birbeck, A. Morris, B. James, Lo Yuk-un, G. Franklin Nightingale (Hon. Sec.)

Clerk of the course.—Mr. G. Franklin Nightingale.

Starters.—Messrs. Leung Sui-sang, and Lan Ying-cheung.

Scorer.—Mr. W. W. Foo.

Judges.—Messrs. R. J. Birbeck, B. James, Lo Yuk-un, St. To Wing Hong, Chan Mo-tong, and Sam Pak to.

S. O. S. Symptoms of Slackness in the work of the digestive organs are sick headaches, biliousness, torpid liver, foul smelling breath, pimples, blotches, constipation.

PINKETTES speedily dispel these troubles and set you right again like magic. If you cannot obtain Pinkettes where you live send 60 cents for a trial to the Dr. Williams Medicine Co., 98 Sachuen Road, Shanghai.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENTS.

LOST.

LOST.—On Conduit Road—GOLD CAMEO RING—finder will be rewarded on returning same to this office.

WANTED.

WANTED.—FURNISHED or UNFURNISHED European House, 3 or 4 Rooms from March 1st next. State terms to 1457 c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.—Morris Cowley MOTOR CAR four Seater 12 H.P. 4 Cylinders in good order. Very economical running, 30 miles to Gallon. Price \$1,500. No offers. Apply G. H. Wilson, 14, Beaconsfield Arcade.

G. H. Wilson.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS OFFICE.

THIS Department will be entirely CLOSED on Xmas and New Year days. It will be open for all purposes from 9 a.m. till noon on the 26th December and 2nd January.

(Sd.) D. W. TRATMAN, Superintendent.

IMPORTS AND EXPORTS, Hongkong, 18th December, 1918.

DAIRY FARM NEWS.

CHRISTMAS ORDERS

FOR

OWN FED TURKEYS

should be booked with us early to avoid disappointment.

Birds supplied alive or killed and dressed as required.

GERIN, DREVARD & CO.,

St. George's Buildings. Tel. 114.

And at Canton.

Aniline Dyes & Colours.

JAMES STEER.

9, ICE HOUSE STREET.
WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

CHRONOMETERS, CLOCKS, WATCHES AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENTS REPAIRED UNDER MY PERSONAL SUPERVISION.

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SINGON & CO.

IRON & STEEL PRODUCTS

BEST TERMS. COMPLETE STOCKS.

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CABARET DANCING.

IN THE MURRAY PARADE GROUND

By kind permission of the Military Authorities and by courtesy of the Committee of St. Andrew's Society.

ON SATURDAY, 21ST DECEMBER, AT 9.00 P.M.

Popular Prices:—Ladies \$2.00 Gents \$3.00.

PAYABLE AT THE GATE.

Band of the 18th Infantry.

By kind permission of MAJOR MORGAN and Officers

LIGHT REFRESHMENTS.

NETT PROFITS TO WAR CHARITIES.



CHRISTMAS 1918

J. ULLMANN & CO.

The Leading French Jewellery House

WATCHES

JEWELLERY

DIAMONDS

Splendid assortment A New Consignment

of CUT-GLASS SILVERWARE

SOMETHING TO SUIT EVERYBODY.

THOMAS W. SIMMONS & CO.

INC. IN U.S.A.

York Buildings, Hongkong.

EXCLUSIVE AGENTS FOR THE
WYOMING SHOVEL WORKS,
WYOMING, Pa. U.S.A.

MANUFACTURERS OF SHOVELS, SCOOPS AND SPADES.

Useful Gifts for Men

Gifts such as these reflect the good taste and thoughtful consideration of the giver. No man can fail to appreciate a gift selected from the suggestions offered below.

MUFFLERS.....	DRESSING GOWNS...	GOLF HOSE...
GLOVES.....	BATH ROBES.....	SWEATERS...
TIES.....	COMFY SLIPPERS...	BELTS.....
WAISTCOATS...	HANDKERCHIEFS...	SCARVES.....

Let us assist you in the selection of your Gifts.

MACKINTOSH

& JO. LTD.

Men's Wear Specialists,

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

Telephone 29.

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TELEPHONE 346

XMAS PRESENTS

FOR GENTLEMEN.

We have many smart novelties
on show including:—

TIES	WALKING STICKS
GLOVES	UMBRELLAS
SWEATERS	HAND-BAGS
SILK & WOOL SCARVES	FITTED SUIT CASES
HANDKERCHIEFS	DRESSING GOWNS
FANCY WAISTCOATS	SLIPPERS ETC.

INSPECTION INVITED.

"For the convenience of our customers, our Store will be open on Saturday afternoon the 21st inst."

NEW
DANCE RECORDS

(IN STRICT TEMPO)

A 5973	{ Hy-Sin	... One Step
A 5982	{ The Man Behind the Hammer	... Waltz
A 5975	{ Smiles then Kisses	... Waltz
A 5953	{ Old Timers	... One-Step
A 5975	{ National Melody Pt I	... Waltz
A 5953	{ Rosemary	... Waltz
A 5953	{ Pierrot and Pierrette	... Waltz
A 5953	{ International Rag	... One-Step
A 5953	{ High Jinks	... Waltz

THE ANDERSON MUSIC CO., LTD.

16, DES VŒUX ROAD.

TEL. 1332.

XMAS HAMPERS

We beg to notify Customers that Assorted Hamper suitable for the festive season may be obtained from us at the following reduced rates.

No. 1 Hamper.

1	Qt. Moet & Chandon Champagne "Dry Imperial"	
1	Blackberry Brandy	
1	St. D.O.M.	
1	Qt. Martell's XXX Brandy	
2	" King George IV White Label Whisky or Perfection	
1	" Superb Tawny Port	\$34
2	" St. Julien Claret	
1	" Old Brown Sherry Red Seal	
1	" Gin, D.C.L. Old Tom or Dry	
1	" Burgoyne's Burgundy	
1	phial Pomeranzan Bitters	

No. 2 Hamper.

1	Qt. Victor Claret Champagne	
1	St. D.O.M.	
1	Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy	
1	" Martell's XXX Brandy	
2	" King George IV W.L. or Perfection Whisky	\$29
2	" Tawny Dry Port	
2	" St. Julien Claret	
1	" Gin, D.C.L. Old Tom or Dry	
1	" Vio de Pasto Cherry Y.S.	
1	phial Pomeranzan Bitters	

No. 3 Hamper.

1	Qt. Burgoyne's Burgundy	
1	St. G.F. Peppermint	
1	St. D.O.M.	
2	Qts. Superior Rich Old Port	
2	" King George IV W.L. or Perfection Whisky	\$25
1	" 20 year Old Brandy	
1	" m. nillado -erry W.S.	
2	" Medco - laret	
1	" Gin D.C.L. Old Tom or Dry	
1	phial Pomeranzan Bitters	

Hampers of all descriptions made up to suit Customers requirements.

CANDE, PRICE & CO. LTD.

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UNDER CONTRACT WITH HIS MAJESTY'S GOVERNMENT.
STRAITS, BURMA, COLOMBO, AUSTRALIA, INDIA,
EGYPT &c.
FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON VIA SINGAPORE,
PENANG, COLOMBO & PORT SAID.

S.S.	leave Hong-kong a'out	Due Marseilles about	Due London about
NORE NOVARA	23rd February	30th March	8th April

FOR BOMBAY Via STRAITS & COLOMBO.

S.S.	leave Hong-kong a'out	Due Bombay about
DILWARA	10 January	27 January

FOR SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE.

S.S.	leave Hong-kong a'out	Due Shanghai about
DILWARA	23rd December	to Shanghai only

WIRELESS ON ALL STEAMERS.

For PASSAGE RATES, HAND-BOOKS,
FREIGHTS & FURTHER INFORMATION apply to—
P. & O. S. N. Co. E. V. D. Parr,
Hongkong, 17th December, 1918. Superintendent.

CANADIAN PACIFIC
OCEAN SERVICES LIMITED

PACIFIC SERVICE

The Company's steamers, "Empress of Russia," "Empress of Asia," "Empress of Japan" and "Monteagle," having been released by the Government, full service from Hongkong to Vancouver, via usual ports of call will be resumed in February or March.

Particulars of sailing dates will be published shortly.

For particulars regarding passage fares, sailing and reservation of accommodation, also literature of trips and descriptive literature apply to—
P. O. SUTHERLAND,
GENERAL AGENT, PASSENGER DEPARTMENT,
Phone 752.
HONGKONG.

BRITISH INDIA S. N. CO., LTD.

APCAR LINE.

Regular Service Between
SHANGHAI and JAPAN PORTS.

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The above steamers have excellent saloon accommodation for passengers and are fitted with all modern conveniences and carry a fully qualified surgeon.

For freight or passage, apply to

DAVID SASSOON & CO., LTD.,
Hongkong, Sept. 24, 1917. Agents.

PACIFIC MAIL S.S. CO.
U. S. MAIL LINE.

Operating the new First Class Steamers
"ECUADOR," "VENEZUELA" and "COLOMBIA,"
14,000 tons Each.

Hongkong to San Francisco,
via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama and HONOLULU.

THE SUNSHINE BELT.

The most comfortable route to America and Europe.

Sailings from Hongkong at noon.

S.S. "VENEZUELA" Jan. 5th.
S.S. "ECUADOR" Jan. 29th.
S.S. "COLOMBIA"

These steamers have the most modern equipment including overhead electric fans and electric lighting ALL LOWER BERTHS & Large Comfortable Staterooms (all single and two berths only).

The Safety and Comfort of Passengers is our First Consideration. Special care is given to the outside, and the attendance on passengers cannot be surpassed. Tickets are interchangeable with the Key Line, Kaiser Line and the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd.

For further information, rates, literature, schedules etc., apply to—

Company's Office in
ALEXANDRA BUILDING,
Canton Road.
Telephone No. 14.

SHIPPING.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.
(JAPAN MAIL S.S. CO.)

Sailings from Hongkong subject to alteration.

Destination.	Steamer & Displacement.	Sailing Dates.
SHANGHAI, KOBE & YOKO- HAMA	*Tamba Maru T. 12,510 *Kamakura M. T. 12,410	THURS. 19th Dec. at 11 a.m. THURS. 19th Dec. at 11 a.m.
NAGASAKI, KOBE & YOKO- HAMA	*Nikko Maru T. 9,600 *Kilago Maru T. 15,180	SAT. 21st Dec. at 11 a.m. SATUR. 18th Jan. at 11 a.m.

SHANGHAI, MOJI & KOBE... SShinichiku M. T. 7,000 TUESDAY, 24th Dec.

LONDON or Liverpool via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez and Port Said... *Kaga Maru T. 12,300 THURS. 19th Dec. at 11 a.m.

MELBOURNE via Manila, Zamboanga, Thursday Is., Townsville, Brisbane & Sydney... *Yokohama M. T. 12,340 MON. 30th Dec. at 11 a.m.

NEW YORK via Shanghai, Kobe, Yokohama, San Francisco and Panama Canal... *Tango Maru T. 13,760 TUES. 31st Dec. at 11 a.m.

BOMBAY via Singapore, Malacca and Colombo... Tenshin Maru SATURDAY, 4th Jan.

CALCUTTA via Singapore, Penang and Rangoon... T. 8,470

For date of sailing apply at the Company's Office.

For further information apply to NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

S. YASUDA, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 292 & 293.

TOYO KISEN KAISHA.

SAN FRANCISCO LINE
VIA SHANGHAI, THE INLAND SEA, JAPAN & HONOLULU.

FAST and LUXURIOUS MAIL STEAMERS.

Sailings from Hongkong—Subject to change without notice.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
SHINYO MARU	22,000	18th Dec.
KOREA MARU	20,000	17th Jan.
SIBERIA MARU	20,000	3rd Jan.
YOKO MARU	22,000	8th Feb.

SOUTH AMERICAN LINE.

HONGKONG TO VALPARAISO VIA JAPAN, HONOLULU, SAN FRANCISCO, SAN PEDRO, SALINO CRUZ, BALBOA, CALLAO, ARICA and IQUIQUE.

THENCE BY TRANS ANDERSON ROUTE TO BUENOS AIRES.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Hongkong.
KIYO MARU	17,200	9th January.

Tickets are interchangeable with the Canadian Pacific Ocean Services, Ltd. and the Pacific Steamship Co.

Passengers may travel by rail between ports of call in Japan free of charge.

For full information as to rates, sailings, etc., apply to

T. DAIGO, Manager.

Telephone Nos. 2374 & 2375.

KING'S BUILDINGS.

JAVA PACIFIC LINE

OF THE

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

Monthly Service between

NETH. INDIA, MANILA, HONGKONG & SAN FRANCISCO.

Next Sailing for SAN FRANCISCO via MANILA.

S.S. "BILLITON" on the 22nd, December.

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers.

All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading to all Overland Points to the United States of America and Canada.

For particulars of Freight and Passage apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LYN.

General Managers, York Buildings.

Telephone No. 1574.

CHINA MAIL S.S. CO., LTD.

FREIGHT AND PASSENGERS.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

(15,000 tons, American Registry) (10,000 tons, American Registry)

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG FOR

SAN FRANCISCO

VIA SHANGHAI, JAPAN PORTS & HONOLULU.

"NANKING" "CHINA"

January 9th, 1919. February 6th, 1919.

AN UNSURPASSED HIGH CLASS PASSENGER SERVICE.

O. H. RITTER, Freight and Passenger Agent,

Prince's Buildings, 100 House Street. Tel. 1934.

"ELLERMAN" LINE.

(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.)

JAPAN, CHINA & STRAITS

TO

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to approach the undersigned.

Steamers proceed via Cape of Good Hope.

Subject to change without notice.

or to REISS & Co. Canton

Hongkong, Jan. 2, 1917.

THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

SHIPPING.

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	Luchow	18th Dec. at 9 a.m.
TSINGTAO, W'WEI & C'FOO	Huichow	19th Dec. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Sulyang	19th Dec. at noon.
SHANGHAI	Kailong	20th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Singan	24th Dec. at noon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—PASSENGERS, MAILS AND CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation Amidships; Electric Light and Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

For Freight or Passage apply to

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,

Agents.

Telephone No. 36.
Hongkong Dec. 18, 1918.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between
CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	Will leave on or about	To
Tilpanas	Java	22nd Dec.	25th Dec.	Macassar
Tilwong	Kobe	23rd Dec.	30th Dec.	Batavia
Tilini	Amoy	25th Dec.	31st Dec.	Batavia
Tilmarok	Amoy	28th Dec.	31st Dec.	Batavia
Tiljatap	Java & M'sar	4th Jan.		

The steamers are all fitted throughout with electric light and have accommodation for a limited number of saloon-passengers. All steamers carry a duly qualified surgeon. Cargo taken at through rates to all ports in Netherlands-India and Australia.

For particulars of Freight and Passage, apply to the

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN LIJN.

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DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LD.

HONGKONG & SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

Regular Service of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First Class Passengers, Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and Excellent Cuisine.

FOR SWATOW, AMOY AND FOOSHOW AND RETURN.

(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships. Captain Leaving.

Hailan ... J. W. Evans ... TUES., 24th Dec. at 1 p.m.

Arrivals and Departures from the Company's Wharf (near Blake Pier).

For Freight and Passage, apply to

Douglas Lapraik & Co.,

General Managers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM
NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

Projected Sailings from Hongkong.—(Subject to Alteration).

For	Steamship	On
MANILA	Yuen-sang	Fri., 20th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Wingsang	Sun., 22nd Dec. at 4 light.
SHANGHAI	Taisang	Tues., 24th Dec. at 4 light.
MANILA	Loongsang	Fri., 27th Dec. at 3 p.m.
SINGAPORE	Van Waerwijck	Sat., 28th Dec. at 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line is temporarily discontinued owing to the fact that at present a monthly service is maintained with Calcutta by the S.S. "KWAISANG" and "VITA" calling at Singapore and Penang. The former vessel is an excellent passenger accommodation, is fitted with Electric Light and Fans, and carries a fully qualified surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Steamers on this line have a limited amount of passenger accommodation, and through tickets can be obtained for Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodation, sailings from both ports every Friday.

HAIPHONG LINE.—Sailings approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Haiphong when date accommodation for passengers.

SCHEMEL LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having space for accommodation for passengers.

Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuala, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato, TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to October between Hongkong and Tientsin calling at Yokohama and Changhai.

Under Straits Government Passport Regulations.

All European Passengers, leaving the Colony for Straits Settlement, are required to produce on arrival at destination passports with their Photographs and description affixed thereto.

For Freight or passage, apply to

JARDINE, MATHESON & CO., LTD.

General Managers.

Telephone No. 215.

AMERICAN EXPRESS COMPANY.

BANKERS AND FORWARDERS.

ESTABLISHED—1841

HEAD OFFICE—65 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

CAPITAL AND SURPLUS—U. S. \$25,000,000.

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Branches & Agencies—throughout the world.

General Banking and Foreign Exchange.

We maintain Foreign Trade and Travel Bureaus.

American Business a Specialty.

SHIPPING NEWS.

America's Merchant Marine.

America's merchant marine is fast growing. By July 1 a total of 729 ships will be under the operation of the Navy and 1,300 other merchant craft will be added during the 1920 fiscal year.

Vladivostok Service.

The Nippon Yusen Kaisha's Japan-Vladivostok service, which has remained suspended owing to the Siberian campaign, has been decided to be resumed, in view of the brisk shipment of provisions, etc., to Siberia and the congestion of goods in Kwantai District to the amount of 3,000 tons; and the S. S. Santa Mari left Osaka on December 1st for the Siberian port.

Success of Pneumatic Riveting.

Ships riveters have overcome to a large extent their prejudice against labour-saving tools. In a Tyneside yard recently 17 pneumatic riveting hammers were put on to one job, and the work was completed in record time. This kind of argument appeals to the men. The agreements arrived at gives six weeks in which men may get accustomed to the new tools, and during this time previous average earnings are paid.

Tribute to Shipmaster's Skill.

With regard to a recent announcement referring to the gratitude expressed by the Serbian Government for the services rendered by the captains and officers of the British hospital ships Dunluce Castle and Devanha, Captain W. R. F. Hickey, who was in command of the Devanha, and by whose coolness, courage and resource the ship escaped from what was undoubtedly a very perilous position—together with all on board, without a single casualty—is one of the P. and O. commanders who has been on Government service ever since the outbreak of the war, and has been engaged upon important duties with his ships in various theatres of war. He is an old and greatly esteemed member of the Imperial Merchant Service Guild, and incidentally he has been a generous supporter of the War Fund, his last contribution received a week or two ago being £10. Royal Naval Reserve and Merchant Service captains and officers played a very important part in the evacuation of what remained of the Serbian Army after the great retreat in these dark days of the war, and a number of honours were bestowed upon them for their services, which were carried out under circumstances which called for the greatest coolness and courage, and where dangers threatened in all directions.

Rest Home for Broken Seamen.

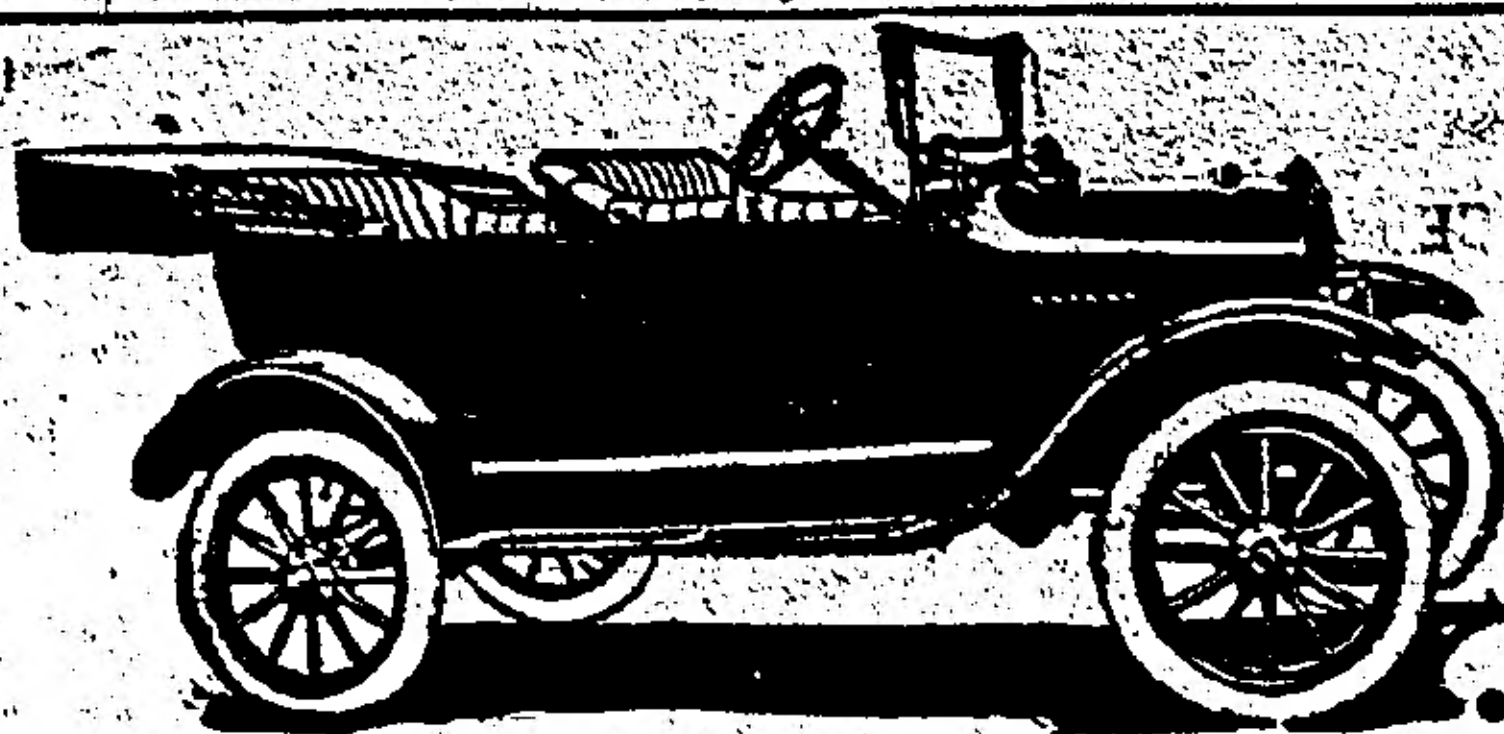
A very interesting intimation has just been received by the Imperial Merchant Service Guild by the cordial supporters of and subscribers to that splendid institution—the Seamen's Hospital at Greenwich. It seems that in response to Sir Roslyn Wemyss's advocacy for the claims of seamen, Mrs. Angus, of Derry, Mor. Stoke Poges, Bucks, has made a freest of what is known as the "Angas Home" for sailors recovering from wounds or accident on the high seas, or through being torpedoed or recovering from tropical diseases or typhoid, and last but not least to the shipwrecked men brought low by exposure and exhaustion. The Home is situated on the North Kentish Downs, close to the small village of Cudham, 600 feet above sea level, and within six miles of Sevenoaks. It is surrounded by 18 acres of meadowland and gardens, and is an ideal spot in which to nurse to health again those to whom we owe so much. The Home will accommodate 30 sailors, and will cost about £2,500 per annum to maintain. It is a most excellent institution—and there is indeed room for more of such—and is under the administration of the Seamen's Hospital, Greenwich, who would be grateful for any contributions in furtherance of this new beneficent scheme which they have taken in hand.

German Consulate of Shanghai.

Cases against the German Consulate on a claim of Tl. 185,754 and against the German Club for Tl. 280,012. In consequence of the German Bank liquidation will come up before the Shanghai Mixed Court. An early hearing has been set.



\$1,250 (Local Currency) complete with
Electric Lights and Electric Horn.
ALEX. ROSS & CO.
Sole Agents for the Canadian Ford.



ECONOMY.

The Ford is essentially a strong, light car, being built of Vanadium steel, the lightest and strongest steel made. Weight is the most expensive thing in a motor car. Every additional pound increases the demand on the motor, makes necessary more gasoline and oil, and results in greater wear on tyres.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Two Indictments for "Murder."

The December Criminal Sessions were opened to-day before the Puisne Judge, Mr. Justice H.H.J. Gomperts, two of the cases on the calendar being the Pennington Street murder and the Kowloon Naval Yard murder in which Sergeant Linfield lost his life.

The Pennington Street Murder. Li Yuk-kwan, Leong Yee and Tek Kwan were charged with the murder of one Leung Sam, on 9th November, at No. 2 Pennington Street.

Prisoners pleaded not guilty. The Attorney General, Hon. Mr. J. H. Kemp, K.C., O.B.E., prosecuted and with him was Mr. Leo Longinotto (Assistant Crown Solicitor).

Mr. R. E. Bellios appeared for first and second prisoners and Mr. F. O. Jenkin, O.B.E., for third prisoner. Mr. E. L. Agassiz instructed both counsel.

The following composed the jury:—Messrs. G. Hall, M. J. Danenberg, J. Gray, C. Makham, R. Pectonji, S. H. Dutton, E. R. Thomas.

Opening the case to the jury the Attorney General said that prisoners were charged with murdering by strangulation a man called being Leung Sam on 9th November in a house on the way to the Polo Ground, in Pennington Street. These three prisoners and the deceased man Leung Sam apparently came down from Wuchow about the end of October. At all events they made their appearance at this house in Pennington Street at the end of October and the deceased there engaged a room and a bed space which was occupied by the three prisoners. The deceased sometimes lived there and sometimes lived elsewhere; but they came down as one party and deceased Leung Sam appeared to have been the leader of the party. The first prisoner had his wife with him, and he apparently occupied the cubicle which was rented by deceased. The second and third prisoners apparently occupied the bed space outside. A little girl would be the principal witness to the facts of the case. She was a girl of 13 years of age, daughter of the principal tenant of the floor. She would tell the jury that on 9th November at about 3 o'clock she saw the three prisoners and deceased on their floor. There were no outsiders there. The only others present were the first prisoner's wife, the little girl herself, another woman who lived on the floor, and her baby. The only men there were the three prisoners and deceased. The little girl heard a noise which she described as a banging noise, from the front cubicle near the balcony. She had previously observed the four men enter the cubicle. Hearing the noise she went along to the second cubicle from the end, and looking through holes in the partition she saw one man being struck. She went back to the rear of the floor and spoke to the woman who lived in the end cubicle. This woman gave her some advice and the girl went across to the tobacco factory and called her mother, when she came back she found the first and second prisoners on the bed outside the cubicle. She looked again through the holes in the partition and saw the third prisoner lying on the bed with another man as she thought, but really with the body of the deceased. A report was made to the Police, not by prisoners, and the Police found the man still there and arrested them. The three prisoners gave evidence at the Police Court and gave long statements, which would be put in.

The Attorney General read the statements. Prisoners all said that they found deceased dead in the cubicle one man suggested that deceased killed himself, but that was not possible because a girl was bound around his neck three times and so securely knotted that it was difficult to get it off. There was a curious insistence in all three statements on a story about a man named Yeung On who cheated them out of money. They denied having any grudge against deceased; but in seeking a motive for the murder of the deceased the jury would find answers in the statements made by prisoners to the police. The first prisoner said "Leung Sam is a man who has been doing business with me." This is the second time he conspired with the soldiers and gave them information to seize our opium. He also alleged that Leung Sam swindled him, and wanted to pawn his wife to meet current expenses; but there was not a word in that statement about anyone named Yeung On. Having said so much for first prisoner's statement concluded that because they had no money the two other men murdered deceased, but he had no part in it. The second prisoner also said that deceased robbed him and wound up with the statement that the third prisoner killed him. The third prisoner admitted killing Leung Sam, stating that the latter robbed them. In neither of these two statements was there a word about the shadowy Yeung On. The three prisoners had plenty of opportunities both in the Police Court and in the gaol of speaking to one another and when they came later to give their evidence in the Police Court they all told much the same story and it looked as if each one now realised the fatal mistake he made. They supplied what might otherwise have been missing, the motive for the murder. There was no other explanation of any kind as to how this man came by his death. There were no other men there, and the suicide theory was untenable. If prisoners came in and found their friend dead it was strange that they made no effort to remove the body from the neck with a view to trying to revive him. The fact that prisoners did not run away, proved nothing, since they were strangers here, speaking a strange dialect and probably with no one who could help them to hide.

Dr. Macfarlane gave medical evidence. The mark of the ligature on deceased's neck was light, but there were severe bruises caused by pressure of fingers. He could not imagine a suicide bruising the whole front of his neck. Deceased seemed of the same physique as third prisoner. He did not think one man could have committed the murder without assistance. By Mr. Bellios:—If it were by one man there would be no point in bruising the neck and putting the ligature on too. It was possible for one man to have done it if the victim were stunned or unconscious. Ho Mai, aged 13, said that when she peeped through the partition to discover the reason for the bumping she only saw hands moving up and down—she did not know how many. She did not see any heads or feet. By Mr. Bellios:—I heard the bumping noise after I saw three men go into the cubicle and shut the door. The three men must have been the prisoners. The girl's mother said that when she came in she saw the third prisoner lying on the same bed covered by the same quilt, while two of the prisoners were on another bed. She said "You have been fighting." They said "No." She said "If you want to fight, do it outside." They said

BAN ON GERMANS.

Strong Movement in F.M.S. and the Straits.

Kuala Lumpur, Dec. 5.—In Federal Council to-day the Hon. Mr. Kenion moved:—"That the Rules and unofficial members of Council resolve that no German shall be permitted to enter, reside or trade within the F.M.S. for a period of years and only thereafter by licence." The resolution was strongly supported by all Rulers and unofficial members and passed with applause.

The Straits Merchant Service Guild has passed the appended resolutions:—

1. That all Germans or enemy subjects shall be debarred from serving in any British ship and from being carried in any British ship as passengers for a term of years.
2. That no enemy subject should be allowed to land at any British territory under any pretences whatever for a period of years.
3. That the mutiny in Singapore with all its consequences was caused by the Germans and their sympathisers and therefore any person or firm anywhere East of Suez employing or having dealings with any enemy subject should be black-listed for a term of years.

For convenience of reference we reprint the resolution of the committee of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce:

In view of the fact that the War was indisputably due to German intrigue, and as a protest against the gross barbarity and lack of honour, with which the German Army and Navy have conducted it, and the apparent acquiescence of the German people in such dastardly methods, the Committee of the Singapore Chamber of Commerce is of the opinion that some mark of the disgust and shame which is felt thereat should be placed on record, and recommends to Government that no German subject should, for a period of ten years after the settlement of peace, be allowed to land, reside, or trade within the Colony of the Straits Settlements.

HONGKONG DEFENCE CORPS.

In addition to the events contained in the programme already published, there will be an individual competition, open to second and third class shots only—other conditions to be the same as for the Commandant's Competition. There will be no entrance fee for this event, entries for which should be sent in to the Hon. Secretary not later than noon on Saturday, 21st December.

Competitors requiring tiffin on the range (King's Park) on 28th or 29th December are requested to send their names to the Hon. Secretary not later than noon on Monday, 23rd December.

Competitors are reminded that ammunition will not be obtainable on the range.

"We will." She said to third prisoner: "What are you doing on this bed? Your bed is outside." She pulled the quilt down and saw that the man on the inside had something tied around his neck and his face was discoloured. She made to move out, but the three prisoners said to her "you must not say any more about this." She said she wouldn't, but returned to the cigarette factory and telephoned to her husband. She did not resume work, but went home and waited at the foot of the stairs. None of the prisoners told her to report to the Police.

The case was continued this afternoon and is published.

IN LIGHTER VEIN.

The Humour of the Police Courts.

"Was Mr. J. B. Wood a pedagogue before he entered the Colonial Service? We have tried to find this out this morning and have rummaged up dusty, worm-eaten files to get the information, but failed. At any rate, if he has not had such experience we should think that he has excellent talents in this direction. 'Hands up those who played.' Out of a class of twelve only one put up his hand. 'Right, hands down.' This is a rehearsal of what happened this morning in Mr. Wood's Court when twelve Chinese were charged with playing a game in which commission was taken.

Inspector Gordon said he knew the game that the men were playing, which was more or less poker, called "taps," but he could not describe it. These men gathered behind a jeweller's shop where a few tables were laid out. On one were clocks, the second was empty, while on the third the men took part in a game of cards. The first defendant was the master of the shop and this was a sideline to supplement his income. A fine of \$1 was imposed on each with the exception of the last three, who were discharged.

"An ex-Constable, Oh, Oh!" "He is an ex-constable, Oh, Oh!" exclaimed Mr. O. D. Melbourne this morning when Inspector Watt charged a Chinese with keeping an opium divan. Along with the ex-constable ten others were roped in for smoking opium. What augmented Mr. Melbourne's surprise was when he was told that the man was previously sentenced to one month for cutting and wounding. Two O's were added by Mr. Melbourne to the fine, which registered \$100, while the others were fined \$20.

A Parched Desert. His head was parched desert; there was no oasis of hair on it, and, as far as the human eye could see, there was no rank vegetation on the border. In deserts, we know, the traveller is baffled with mirages and it so happened one such mirage baffled Mr. J. B. Wood in his Court. "Has he any marks on his head?" queried Mr. Wood when a bareheaded Chinese stepped into the box. Mr. Wood is, becoming humorous after our style. This man was fined \$50 for assaulting another conservancy coolie with an iron truncheon. The history of this case is uneventful and we have no desire to go into sordid details.

"No Tears Have Come." We did not know there was so much humour in the Hongkong Police Force. This morning when a young Chinese girl was brought into Mr. Wood's Court for selling vegetables without a licence she was the figure of Diana weeping at the fountain. This excited the sympathy of Mr. Wood and he appealed to her to desist from crying. "No tears have come" some one was heard to say and, looking round, we saw Inspector Gordon. Mr. J. B. Wood was good enough to give the girl her freedom, but it would have been better to have secured her a licence. The girl said the constable arrested her out of spite.

The Hawking Brigade. Talking about hawkers we cannot help but remarking on the numerous cases that are now brought up daily before the Magistrate. For trying out "sharpening knives" a knife-grinder, who is not required to invest in a licence, was fined by Mr. Melbourne 50 cents because he dared to enter the social preserve of Hingham Terrace. Another man was fined \$5 for hawking fresh vegetables in

CORRESPONDENCE.

[The opinions expressed by correspondents are not necessarily those of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

A STREET INCIDENT.

[To the Editor of the "Hongkong Telegraph."]

Sir,—I read in last night's issue of your paper a letter from a public benefactor who signs himself "An Admirer of the Police." He states that he was in a certain part of Hongkong when he saw a European constable attempt to arrest a hawker who was apparently not complying with the ordinances of this Colony. Now, had I been in his place I think that I would have tried to assist the constable in the execution of his duty or forever held my peace.

I do not think that your correspondent can be a very old resident. If he were, he would probably recognise the difficulties that the Police labour under and would leave it to those who are paid for this sort of work to see that the laws of the Colony are given proper respect.

I would like your correspondent to take a walk one afternoon between the hours of 1 and 1.30 p.m. past H.M. Naval Dockyard and watch what the Police have to contend with in that small area. Then he would probably recognise that there are better methods than taking these poor down-trodden hawkers to the Police Courts.

In conclusion, I think it would have been a far more gentlemanly action if "An Admirer of the Police" had reported the matter to the O.S.P. instead of trying to expose a body of men who possibly at some time or another protected him or his property, or, better still, why not let the O.S.P. do his own work?

Yours etc.

A.B.A.

Hongkong, Dec. 18, 1918.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH KOWLOON.

A New Incumbent. A new Chaplain has been appointed to St. Andrew's Kowloon, in the person of the Rev. Alexander Theodor Woodman Dowling, M.A., late foundation scholar of Hatfield Hall, Durham, graduated in 1905. The rev. gentleman studied at Oriel College, Oxford and Ripon Theological College. He was ordained Deacon in 1908 and Priest in 1909 in the Diocese of St. Alban's. Since then he has had a varied experience as Chaplain to the Forces and in other capacities, which seem to fit him for the important charge at Kowloon. Mr. Dowling resigned the living of Milbrook, Plymouth, in order to come out here.

The Bishop of the Diocese will institute him at a public service at St. Andrew's Church on Monday next at 6 p.m. previous to which there is to be a social gathering of the congregation in the Church Hall at 5 o'clock.

The Filipino Mission. The members of the Filipino Mission to the United States left by the Fashimi Maru.

A "Doggy" Display. For the Christmas season, Messrs. S. Montrose and Co. are now showing in their windows a fine assortment of the latest Victrola models, a new and extensive stock having just arrived. The familiar forerunner listening to "His Master's Voice" is much in evidence.

Aberdeen. He was an old "hat" having been previously fined for the same offence. A \$25 fine or one month's hard labour was the reward doled out to one Chinese for hawking fish. Because the man had two convictions against his name Inspector Kent asked the Magistrate to impose the maximum penalty, which was \$250, at three months.

TO-DAY'S CHINESE TELEGRAMS.

Peking, Dec. 17.

Fang Kuo-chung is expected here to-day.

Liang Shih-yeo accepts the position as Commissioner of the Finance Society which has been especially inaugurated in the President's Office.

Wong Chung-wai proceeds to Shanghai at the President's request in order to induce Sun Yat-sen to join the Peace Mission to Europe.

Liang Tan-yin has been requested by the President to proceed to Shanghai to consult Tang Shao-yeo relating to peace.

Shanghai, Dec. 17. Wong Chung-wai is coming to Shanghai under instructions from the President to sound Sun Yat-sen on the European Peace Conference.

Chin Nung-fan, the Premier, has received a private telegram from Li Shun, Tschun of Nanking, which may be divided into three parts:—1. If the North will not recognise Tang Shao-yeo as the Southern representative the South will not recognise Chi Kai-kin as the Northern representative; 2. owing to the Peking Government's obscure attitude concerning Fukien and Shenai affairs, the South will not appoint any delegates for the time being; the South does not like Nanking as the place for the conference; 3. as the prospects for the peace negotiations are very gloomy he requests the Government to devise practical means to settle the situation.

The President gave the Peace delegates the following instructions:—1. Don't be partial; 2. don't press matters too hard; 3. do away with prejudice; 4. respect the country's foundation.

Two delegates from Tang Shao-yeo have had an audience with the President and submitted Tang's ideas as regards peace.

The Chinese papers in Peking are publishing a report that America will occupy the first seat, Britain the second, China the third, and France the fourth at the Peace Conference. This may be true if the seats are arranged according to the order of the English alphabet.

YACHTING.

The "Ursula Prize."

The second of the series of races for the above prize was sailed off on Saturday last in a moderate east-north-easterly breeze over the following course:—Lyemun Beacon (P), East Rock Buoy (P), Channel Rock (P). Distance 8 1/2 miles.

The race resulted as follows:—

Yacht	Heap on Course	Finishing Time	Corrected Time
Ailas	Scratch	5:27.44	5:27.44
Bonita	"	5:18.33	5:18.33
Daphne	"	5:27.08	5:27.08
Halcyon	"	D.N.S.	
Urnula	4:15	D.N.S.	
Dawn	"	5:36.51	5:32.36
Lyabeth	"	5:53.49	5:49.34
Lissa	"	D.N.S.	
Owl	"	(Too dark; time not taken)	
Gael	4:58	6:04.45	5:59.57
Toinette	"	D.N.S.	
Joan	"	D.N.S.	
Thecla	"	D.N.S.	
Dorothy	6:23	D.N.S.	
Aathore	"	D.N.F.	

Position	Points for race.	Points to date.
(1) Bonita	18	27
(2) Daphne	14	38
(3) Ailas	13	25
(4) Dawn	12	26
(5) Lyabeth	11	11
(6) Gael	10	23
(7) Owl	9	19
—Halcyon	—	—
—Urnula	—	—
—Lissa	—	—
—Toinette	—	—
—Joan	—	—
—Thecla	—	—
—Dorothy	—	—
—Aathore	—	—

TO-DAY'S SHARE QUOTATIONS.

S.—SELLERS; BA.—SALES;
B.—BUYERS; N.—NOMINAL.

OFFICIAL PRICES.

BANKS.

H. K. & S. Banks n. \$735

MARINE INSURANCES.

Cantons b. & sa. \$400
North China b. 117 1/2
Unions n. \$950
Yangtzes b. \$205 Ex. 73
Far Eastern n. 2 38

FIRE INSURANCES.

China Fires b. \$158
H. K. Fires b. \$340

SHIPPING.

Douglases b. \$88 sa. 89
Steamboats b. 22
Indos (Pref.) b. 30
Indos (Def.) sa. 156 1/2
Shells b. 125 1/2
Ferries n. 85

REFINERIES.

Sugars n. \$93
Malabons n. 38

MINING.

Kailans b. 47 1/2
Langkats sa. 23
Ranhs n. 27 1/2
Tranohs b. 37 1/2
Urals n. 33 1/2

DOCKS, WHARVES, GODOWNS, &C.

H. K. Wharves b. \$105 sa. 103 1/2
Kowloon Docks sa. 160
Shai Docks b. 138 1/2
N. Engineerings b. 25 1/2

LANDS, HOTELS AND BUILDINGS.

Centrals n. \$108
H. K. Hotels sa. 90
Land Invest. sa. 102
Hiphreys Est. b. 735
K'loon Lands b. 33
West Points n. 72

COTTON MILLS.

Ewos b. 1185
Kung Yiks b. & sa. 114
Lau Kung Mows b. 130
Orientals b. 56
Shai Cottons b. 144
Yangtzeopos b. \$800

MISCELLANEOUS.

Green Islands b. \$8.85
Borneos n. 12 1/2
China Light & P. sa. 6.50
Providents sa. 8.10
Dairy Farms sa. 26 1/2
H. K. Electrics b. 64 1/2
Macao Electrics n. 35 1/2
Ropes b. 34 1/2
Trams, Low Level b. 7.80
Trams, Peak, old b. 7.00
Trams, Peak, new b. 70
Laundries b. 5.50
Steel Foundries n. 13
U. Waterboats n. 12 1/2
Watsons sa. 5.85
Wm. Powells b. 9.50
Wiseman's b. 19

Hongkong, 18th December, 1918.

A Novel Suggestion.

The poor smuggler. He has exhausted his stock of devices for hoodwinking the Revenue authorities. In a fit of desperation one Chinese utilised his socks for the purpose, ten tails of opium dross being concealed in his socks, tied round his ankle. He had arrived from Calcutta by the s.s. Kwai-sang and instead of coming forward with the excuse that he brought it down to sell to the Government he said it was given him by his friend to be delivered at Hongkong. The man who was to receive it had not as yet turned up, but if Mr. Wood, as Mr. Gardiner who appeared for the defendant said, fined him, the poor victim would see that the fine was realised at the other end from the man who entrusted the stuff with the defendant. The idea is novel and evidently suggested to Mr. Wood for he indicated a fine of \$150 on the innocent smuggler, and ordered the stuff to be confiscated.

THE MONKEY AND THE SCOTCHMEN.

Translated from the French.

Here is a war story in the genial, rollicking vein into which the popular French author, Pierre Mille, occasionally drops. Mille is a humorist with a keen eye for oddities in character and eccentricities in temper and point of view. And he differs from most other French writers in the fact that his Englishmen are Englishmen and his Scots Scots.

Every soldier of every nationality has a place in Mille's heart and is a living, breathing figure in his pages. His "Tommies" and "Sandies" are as good as his French poilus or his colonial or his Senegalese.

Since the British troops now fight in close co-operation with ours it happens more frequently than it used to that their wounded are sent to a French hospital for immediate treatment. Later on they can choose whether to stay or to be transferred. That was the case with Private John MacIvor, who belonged to a Scotch regiment, the Leinster Fusiliers. Struck in the thigh by a bullet, he was hurried by French stretcher bearers, who picked him up on the battlefield, to one of our hospital units situated just behind the fighting line. MacIvor was washed and his wound was properly dressed. The bullet, which lodged in a fold of muscle was skillfully extracted by a surgeon major with three stripes. Then they put the patient in a white bed, with sheets a little rough but fresh, between which he stretched himself luxuriously. No more than our poilus do the soldiers of His Majesty the King of Great Britain and Ireland and Emperor of India remain insensible to the advantages of a wound requiring delicate treatment.

"The comrade has the air of fading life still agreeable," thought his neighbour.

But this impression was suddenly disturbed by an untoward incident. Mlle. S., the head nurse, a woman of great courage. She has proved it by remaining for three years in the hospital near the front, bombarded often enough by enemy aviators. She has herself been wounded, and wears on her breast a well earned Croix de Guerre.

Yet Mlle. S. has one little weakness. She imagines that she knows English because she learned the rudiments of that language at a boarding school. She exerted herself, then, to make a remark in his own tongue to Private MacIvor, intending it to be as flattering as possible. And she produced something to the effect that "she was very happy to take care of a brave English soldier."

To her great astonishment and that of all her assistants, this amiable remark was received with a frosty reserve. Then, when Mlle. S. repeated it suspecting that her pronunciation had been at fault, it evoked an outburst of violent protest. In the first place, they had not taught her that kind of English at the boarding school. Mlle. S. could not understand this outburst. In the second place, according to her idea, MacIvor "talked too fast." People who know a foreign language only very slightly generally have the conviction that those who speak it talk too fast.

She went away, quite out of countenance. Some minutes later the German sergeant Piccioni, who really knew English, having spent three years in America, said to MacIvor:

"You have offended that woman. Why did you do it? She was only making you a polite speech."

"I know that I was wrong," MacIvor admitted frankly, "but it was too much for me. She took me for an Englishman. I can't stand that. It is a terrible to be bit by a bullet and then to be taken for an Englishman in the bargain."

"But," said Piccioni, in amazement, "you are English."

"I am not English," MacIvor protested violently. "I am Scotch. It isn't the same thing at all. In England all the people who amount to anything—in the army, in industry, in commerce, in politics, in law, in the navy or

in the merchant marine—are Scotch, or Irish, or Welsh. They are never English."

Piccioni, scandalized, but polite, limited himself to replying that those were questions of a domestic character into which he must refuse to enter, and that they were all at war with the Boches.

"Perhaps you are right," MacIvor conceded. "But, you see, I can't stand it—I shall never be able to stand it—when any one confuses me with those people of the South. I know one thing. And that is that the best people in the world are the MacIvors of Oss MacIvor."

"No," answered Piccioni, the best people in the world are the Piccioni, of the Piccioni family. There are five hundred of us in the neighbourhood of Sarzana." "I see from your words," said MacIvor, "that you are capable of understanding me. You have in your country clans such as we have. After the MacIvors, the best people in the world are those of the Piccioni family."

"How do you say that?" asked Piccioni. "Could it be said. It is very easy to pronounce. Then there are the MacKees, the MacKinnons, the MacRaes—all more or less related to the MacIvors. After that there are the other clans of the Highlands. After that there are some families in the Lowlands. After that there is nothing at all."

"I understand," rejoined Piccioni. "Or, at least, I begin to understand. It is a little like the way we think in Corsica."

"To explain it to you further," MacIvor continued, "I must tell you the story of a monkey who came once to Ossidanesap. It was a magnificent monkey, an orang outang as big as a man, who belonged to an American circus. This circus, giving exhibitions, travelled all over Scotland with its monkey, who was a great attraction. But at Lismoor, which is near Ossidanesap, he fell sick, very sick. He had lung trouble. Scotland is the most beautiful country in the world. But its climate is a little moist. And it seems that orang outangs live better in warm countries. So this one died."

"The circus people regretted his death because he brought them honour and profit. But what could they do with a dead monkey? They placed him gently on the side of the road, and then whipped up their horses. The dead monkey lay there, stretched out alongside the highway."

"There Archie MacIvor and Gilbert MacIvor, my cousins, came across him that evening. They were returning, I believe, from a little smuggling expedition. 'I told you that this monkey was as big as a man. He had, in fact, absolutely the appearance of a man, with grayish side whiskers and his hair parted in the middle of his head. I didn't see him. But I tell you what they told me. Gilbert and Archie were much touched.'

"What a misfortune! they said. 'Here is a man dead on the roadside! And close to our fireside! We must, at least, give him a Christian burial.' 'Meanwhile they turned him over and looked at him carefully. The corpse was asked, 'So it must have been a crime. Would it not be advisable to inform the magistrates and to summon the Laird, who was at the same time a Justice of the Peace, to hold an inquest? But, at this moment, Archie suggested a necessary preliminary.'

"We must first know," he said, 'whether the dead man is a native of the country. It wouldn't be worth while bothering about any one who wasn't a native. Who, then, is he?'

"Gilbert kept looking at the figure of the poor monkey. 'It's strange,' he said. 'He is not a MacIvor. He is not of my type. And neither is he a MacIvor. 'Certainly he isn't a MacIvor,' my cousin Archie affirmed, indignantly. 'I would have recognized him immediately. There are only five hundred MacIvors. 'Then what clan does he belong to? Great heavens, what clan does he belong to?' asked Gilbert, much bewildered. 'He isn't a MacIvor,' my cousin Archie went on. 'You know that all the MacRaes have

H CALWA H

THE CALIFORNIA WINE ASSOCIATION

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They produce sound wines at a reasonable price, which compare very favourably with European products. Some very sound Moselle, Port, Hock, Claret, Sauterne and Chianti are now on sale.

SANDY MACDONALD. (Scotch).

Our standing order to the distillers (Messrs. Alexander & Macdonald) Ltd. is—"Ship us all you can." Need we argue further?

MONNETS XXX BRANDY.

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SELLING.

T/T	3/4
Demand	3/4 3/16
30 d/s	3/4 5/16
60 d/s	3/4 7/16
4 m/s	3/4 9/16
T/T Shanghai	Nom.
T/T Singapore	142 1/2
T/T Japan	150 1/2
T/T India	220
Demand India	220 1/2
T/T San Francisco	7 3/4
co & New York	7 3/4
T/T Java	187 1/2
T/T Manila	Nom.
T/T France	4.33
Demand Paris	4.33 1/2

BUYING.

4 m/s L/C	3/5 3/4
4 m/s D/P	3/5 1/2
76 m/s L/C	3/5 1/2
30 d/s S. & W. and Melbourne	3/5 1/4
30 d/s San Francisco co & New York	80 3/4
4 m/s Manila	Nom.
4 m/s France	4.50 1/2
6 m/s France	4.55 1/2
Demand Germany	79 1/2
T/T Bombay	220
Demand Bombay	220 1/2
T/T Calcutta	220
Demand Calcutta	220 1/2
Demand Manila	161
Demand Singapore	142 1/2
On Haiphong	214 1/2 prem.
On Saigon	2 1/2 % prem.
On Bangkok	46 1/4
Sovereign	5.90 Nom.
Gold leaf per oz	42.20
Silver, per oz	—

SUBSIDIARY COINS.

DISCOUNT PER \$100:

H'kong 50 cts sub.	par.
" 10 "	\$0.50 prem.
" 5 "	\$3.70 prem.
Canton	5 3/4 % dis.

long noses. This dead man has a snub nose. Perhaps he is a MacRae. All the MacRaes are very ugly.

"They are ugly, Gilbert admitted, 'but isn't the same kind of ugliness. And they haven't such large toes. This man has toes as big as fingers.'

"Brother Archie, Gilbert concluded suddenly, 'I am going to tell you something. He isn't a MacIvor, is he?'

"No," swore my cousin. "He isn't a MacRae, nor a MacKinnon, nor a MacKee?'

"I'm sure of it," Archie agreed. "Then—he is an Englishman. Let us leave him here."

"So they left him there." John MacIvor concluded, with an air of severity. "You understand that since he was an Englishman it wasn't worth while wasting any more time on him."—China Observer.



EVENING DRESSES

made to order from exclusive models.

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Sole Agents

H. RUTTONJEE & SON.

Wine and Spirit Merchants.

BANKS

BANK OF CANTON, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE, HONGKONG.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE and

General Banking Business

Transacted.

INTEREST ON FIXED DEPOSITS.

For 3 Months 3% per annum

For 6 Months 4% per annum

For 12 Months 4 1/2% per annum.

LOOK POON SHAN,

Chief Manager.

BANQUE INDUSTRIELLE DE CHINE.

Subscribed Capital—Francs 45,000,000.
Paid up " " " 22,500,000.
(34 of the Capital), i.e. Francs 15,000,000
subscribed by the Government of the
(Chinese Republic).

Chairman of the Board of Directors André Berthelot.
General Manager A.J. Fernette.

HEAD OFFICE:
74, Rue Saint Lazare, PARIS.
BRANCHES:

PEKING

SAIGON

HONGKONG

HAI PHONG

YUNNANFOU

FRANCE: Société Générale pour favoriser le Développement du Commerce et de l'Industrie en France.
LONDON: London County Westminster & Parr's Bank Ltd. London
Joint City & Midland Bank, Ltd.
NEW YORK: Macdonald & Co.
Correspondents in the chief commercial centres of the world.

Telegraphic Address: CHIBANKIND.

Interest on Current Accounts and Fixed Deposits in Local Currency and in Gold. Terms on application.
Every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.
Special facilities for French exchange.
M. ROUET DE JOURNEL, Manager.

HONGKONG BRANCH,

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5, Chater Road. Tel. 2440.

BANQUE DE L'INDO-CHINE

(FRENCH BANK.)

Head Office: 15 bis Rue Laffitte, Paris.

Capital—Francs 40,000,000

Reserves " " " 50,000,000

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.

Bangkok Hongkong Saigon

Batavia Hongkong Shanghai

Canton Nankai Singapore

Djibouti Peking Tientsin

Haiphong Peking Yunnan

Hankow Peking Vladivostok

Harbin Pondichery

BANKERS:

IN FRANCE: Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais;

Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas;

Crédit Industriel et Commercial;

Société Générale.

IN LONDON: The National Provincial & Union Bank of England Ltd.;

Comptoir National d'Escompte de Paris; Crédit Lyonnais.

IN NEW YORK: J. P. Morgan & Co.

Interest allowed on current Accounts and Fixed Deposits according to arrangement.

Every description of banking and exchange business transacted.

A. SIRE

Acting Manager.

Hongkong, October 21st, 1913.

NOTICE.

PEAK TRAMWAYS CO., LTD.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.

Every 15 min.

1.00 a.m. to 1.15 a.m.

1.15 " " 1.30 "

1.30 " " 1.45 "

1.45 " " 2.00 "

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6.45 " " 7.00 "

BANKS

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid-up Capital—\$15,000,000

RESERVE FUNDS:

Sterling

£1,500,000 at 2 1/2

—\$15,000,000

Silver—\$19,500,000

Total—\$34,500,000

Reserve Liability of

Proprietors—\$15,000,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS:

Messrs. J. H. Wilson, Chairman

Messrs. J. H. Wilson, Chairman

Messrs. J. H. Wilson, Chairman

Messrs. J. H. Wilson, Chairman

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